

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4522

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1914.

PRICE
SIXPENCE.
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

Exhibitions.

ROYAL ACADEMY. SUMMER EXHIBITION
Open 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.
Thursdays, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Admission 1s. Catalogue 1s.
SEASON TICKET 5s.

GOUPIL GALLERY EXHIBITIONS.
STATUETTES in Silver, Bronze, and Wood by
E. O. DE ROYAL.
PORTRAITS and Groups of Horses in Bronze by HERBERT
HARLESTONE.
INDIAN PICTURES by M. FYZEE-RAHAMIN.
Admission 1s. From 10 till 6. Saturdays, 10 till 1.
WILLIAM MARCHANT & CO., 5, Regent Street, S.W.

Educational.

SHERBORNE SCHOOL.
AN EXAMINATION for ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS, open to
Boys under 14 on June 1, will be held on JULY 14 and Following Days.
Further information can be obtained from THE HEAD MASTER,
School House, Sherborne, Dorset.

MADAME AUBERT'S AGENCY (est. 1880),
Keith House, 133-135, REGENT STREET, W., English and
Foreign Governesses, Lady Professors, Teachers, Chaperones, Com-
panions, Secretaries, Readers, Introduced for Home and Abroad,
schools recommended, and prospectuses with full information, gratis
on application (personal or by letter), stating requirements. Office
hours, 10-5; Saturdays, 10-1. Tel. Regent 3027.

EDUCATION (choice of Schools and Tutors
gratis). Prospectuses of English and Continental Schools, and
of successful Army, Civil Service, and University Tutors, sent (free of
charge) on receipt of requirements by GRIFFITHS, POWELL,
& MITCHELL & FAWCETT, School Agents (established 1889), 54, Bedford
Street, Strand, W.C. Telephone—7021 Gerrard.

Situations Vacant.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HUDDERSFIELD.
TECHNICAL COLLEGE
Principal—J. F. HUDSON, M.A. B.Sc.
Applications are invited for the Position of LADY LECTURER
in ENGLISH and SUPERVISOR OF WOMEN STUDENTS at a
commencing salary of 175l. per annum. Further particulars on
application to T. THORP, Secretary.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOUTH WALES
AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.**
COLLEG PRIFATHROFAOL DEHEUDIR CYMRU A MYNWY.
The Council of the College invites applications for the Post of
SECOND ASSISTANT LECTURER in the Departments for the
Training of Men Teachers for Elementary and Secondary Schools.
Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, by whom
applications, with testimonials (which need not be printed), must be
received on or before SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1914.
D. J. A. BROWN, Registrar.

**COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE WEST RIDING
OF YORKSHIRE.**
BINGLEY TRAINING COLLEGE.
Principal—Miss H. M. WODEHOUSE, M.A. D.Phil.
The West Riding Education Committee invite applications for the
Post of LECTURER IN GEOGRAPHY AND NATURE STUDY at the
BINGLEY TRAINING COLLEGE for a period of one year
only, commencing in SEPTEMBER next. Candidates must be
Women. Last date for the receipt of applications: JULY 10.
Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained from
THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT (Secondary Branch), County
Hall, Wakefield.

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST.
The Senate of the University has resolved to appoint a PROFESSOR
OF EDUCATION, to enter upon his duties on OCTOBER 1, 1914.
The salary attached to the office is 600l. per annum, with a supplement
and certain benefits under the pension scheme.
Full information as to remuneration and terms of appointment may
be obtained from JOHN M. FINNEGAN, Secretary.
N.B.—Direct or indirect canvassing of individual Senators or
Candidates will be considered a disqualification.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.
APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINERS.
The University Court will, at a Meeting in JULY, proceed to
appoint an ADDITIONAL EXAMINER in each of the following
subjects:—

- (1) MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.
- (2) ENGLISH (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).
- (3) POLITICAL ECONOMY.
- (4) GEOLOGY.
- (5) MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
- (6) MATERIA MEDICA.
- (7) PATHOLOGY.
- (8) SURGERY.
- (9) DIVINITY.

Applications, along with sixteen copies of testimonials (should the
candidate think fit to submit any), should be lodged with the
SECRETARY on or before JULY 2.
DONALDSON ROSE THOM, Secretary of the University.
June, 1914.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES, ABERYSTWYTH.

ALEXANDRA HALL OF RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN STUDENTS.
APPOINTMENT OF LADY WARDEN.

The Council of the College invites applications for the Post of
LADY WARDEN OF THE HOSTEL FOR WOMEN STUDENTS.
The salary offered is 200l. per annum, payable terminally, together
with board and residence at the hostel.
Applications, which must be received not later than JULY 17, 1914,
should be forwarded to the undersigned, from whom further particu-
lars of the appointment may be obtained.
Canvassing will be considered a ground for disqualification.
J. DAVIES, M.A., Registrar.

EGYPTIAN MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

WANTED, in OCTOBER, for the KHEDIVIAL TRAINING
COLLEGE, CAIRO, under the Ministry of Education:—
LECTURER IN SCIENCE (Experimental Physics and Chemistry).
Salary 400l. per annum (L.Eg.35 per mensem), rising to 500l. (L.Eg.45
per mensem) on pensionable staff. Allowance for passage out to
Egypt.
Candidates must be under 35 years of age. Applicants must have
taken a University Degree with Honours, and have experience as
Teachers. Four lessons daily, on an average, Fridays only excepted.
Summer vacation not less than two months.
Applications should be addressed not later than JULY 13, 1914, to
A. H. SHARMAN, Esq., care of The Director, Egyptian Education
Mission in England, 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.,
from whom further information and copies of the application form
may be obtained. Selected candidates will be interviewed in London.

EGYPTIAN MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

WANTED, in OCTOBER, for the KHEDIVIAL TRAINING
COLLEGE, CAIRO, under the Ministry of Education:—
TEACHER OF PHYSICAL EXERCISES (Swedish System).
Appointment under contract. Length of engagement two years.
Salary 300l. per annum (L.Eg.30 per mensem). Allowance for passage
to Egypt and for return at close of contract.
Applicants must be from about 24 to 30 years of age and unmarried.
They must have had certified training in a course of Swedish Gymnas-
tics and have a experience in teaching in a School. Preference
will be given to applicants who have also a University Degree. Daily
work. Fridays only excepted. Summer vacation not less than
two months.

Applications should be addressed, not later than JULY 13, 1914, to
A. H. SHARMAN, Esq., care of The Director, Egyptian Education
Mission in England, 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.,
from whom further information and copies of the application form
may be obtained. Selected candidates will be interviewed in London.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

WANTED, in OCTOBER, for SECONDARY SCHOOLS under
the MINISTRY OF EDUCATION:—
TEACHERS OF ENGLISH. Salary 200l. per annum (L.Eg.24
per mensem), rising to 250l. per annum (L.Eg.25 per mensem),
on pensionable staff. Allowance for passage out to Egypt.
SCIENCE MASTER. (Experimental Physics and Chemistry).
Appointment under contract. Length of engagement, two years.
Salary 300l. per annum (L.Eg.30 per mensem). Allowance for passage
out to Egypt and for return at close of contract.
Candidates must be from about 24 to 30 years of age, and unmarried.
Applicants must have taken a University Degree with Honours, and
have experience as Teachers. Special training as teachers of Physical
Training will be a recommendation. Four Lessons Daily, on an
average, Fridays only excepted. Summer vacation not less than
two months.
Applications should be addressed, not later than JULY 14, 1914, to
A. H. SHARMAN, Esq., care of The Director, Egyptian Education
Mission in England, 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.,
from whom further information and copies of the application form
may be obtained. Selected candidates will be interviewed in
London.

VACANCY for an INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS under the CEYLON EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies requires an INSPECTOR
OF SCHOOLS for service under the Ceylon Education Department.
Salary 500l., rising by annual increments of 25l. to 600l. Candidates
must be Graduates in Honours of a British University, and qualified
to inspect and examine higher work in English Subjects and Classics
in Secondary English Schools. The officer appointed will be entitled to
leave of absence and pension under the regulations of Government
service in Ceylon, and will be expected to assume duties at the
beginning of OCTOBER. Applications should be submitted before
JULY 14, in covers marked "C.A." to THE SECRETARY, Board of
Education, Whitehall, London, S.W.
SCOTCH CANDIDATES should apply to THE SECRETARY,
Scotch Education Department, Whitehall, London, S.W.

BOYS' INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL, ABERDARE, SOUTH WALES.

An ASSISTANT MASTER will be REQUIRED NEXT TERM to
take charge of the Commercial Department of the School. He must
be well qualified to teach Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, and
Office Routine, and should be prepared to teach in addition one or
more of the subjects of the usual school curriculum. Preference will
be given to a candidate with experience of teaching.
Initial salary offered 150l.-160l., non-resident, according to qualifica-
tions and experience.
Further particulars may be had from the HEAD MASTER, to
whom applications, with copies of testimonials, should be forwarded
not later than 30th instant.

BIRKENHEAD EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

COUNCIL GIRLS' SECONDARY SCHOOL.
Head Mistress—Miss A. F. E. ARDS.
WANTED, in SEPTEMBER next, an experienced ENGLISH
MISTRESS, Salary 120l. to 140l., according to qualifications and
experience. Forms of application, which should be returned by
JULY 4, may be had from the Secretary. Further particulars may
be obtained from the HEAD MISTRESS.
Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.
J. JONES, Secretary.
Education Department, Town Hall, Birkenhead.
June 16, 1914.

Yearly Subscription, free by post, Inland,
£1 8s.; Foreign, £1 10s. 6d. Entered at the
New York Post Office as Second Class matter.

COUNTY OF LONDON.

The London County Council invites applications for the positions
of ASSISTANT MISTRESSES at the County Secondary School,
Sydenham:—

- (a) ASSISTANT MISTRESS to teach Classics and English.
 - (b) ASSISTANT MISTRESS to teach History—subsidiary subject
English.
 - (c) ASSISTANT MISTRESS to teach English—subsidiary subject
History.
- Candidates must have obtained Honours in a final examination for
a Degree held by a recognized University, and must have had good
Secondary School experience. Ability to take part in games will be
an additional recommendation. Any of these Mistresses may be
required to give part of her time to the County Secondary School,
Forest Hill, which is under the same Head Mistress, and is to be
amalgamated with the County Secondary School, Sydenham.

Applications are also invited for the position of—
(d) ASSISTANT MISTRESS at the COUNTY SECONDARY
SCHOOL, CLAPHAM, especially qualified to teach English. Ability
to teach History would be an additional qualification. Candidates
must have obtained Honours in English in a final examination for a
Degree held by a recognized University.

The salary will be from 190l. to 170l.
according to previous experience, rising to 200l. by yearly increments
of 10l. Applications must be on forms to be obtained, with particu-
lars of the appointment, by sending a stamped addressed foolscap
envelope to THE EDUCATION OFFICER, London County Council,
Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C. to whom they must
be returned by 11 a.m. on THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1914, in the case of
(a), (b), and (c), and July 15 in the case of (d). Every communication
must be marked "H.C." on the envelope.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will disqualify for ap-
pointment. No relative of a member of the Advisory Sub-Com-
mittee of the School is eligible.
LAURENCE GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.
Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

COUNTY OF LONDON

The London County Council invites applications from persons
desirous of having their NAMES PLACED on the PANEL of
approved LECTURERS in ENGLISH LITERATURE to Classes
held in Evening and Sunday Institutes and other Institutions. Candidates
should be prepared to deliver Courses of about twenty-five Lectures
accompanied by Class Instruction, on one or more of the following
periods of English Literature:—I. Shakespeare. II. Cavalier and
Puritan Literature. III. The Literature of the Eighteenth Century.
IV. The Period of the Romantic Revival. V. Aspects of Victorian
Literature (to the death of Tennyson). VI. Modern English Litera-
ture (beginning, broadly speaking, with Meredith and Hardy, and
with poets later than Swinburne and Morris).

The remuneration of Lecturers at Evening Institutes is 10s. 6d. an
evening of about two hours. The remuneration of Lecturers at
other Institutions is 1l. an evening, but candidates must be qualified
to deliver Courses of an advanced type on one or more of the periods
mentioned above, or on other literary subjects. In each case the
remuneration mentioned will cover the correction of any homework
that may be necessary.

Applications must be on forms to be obtained, with particulars of the
appointment, by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to
THE EDUCATION OFFICER, London County Council, Education
Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C. to whom they must be returned
by 11 a.m. MONDAY, JULY 6, 1914. Every communication must be
marked "H.C." on the envelope.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will disqualify an
applicant.
LAURENCE GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.
Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

WEST LEEDS HIGH SCHOOL.

REQUIRED, for SEPTEMBER, HISTORY MASTER, University
Degree with Honours in History essential. Commencing salary 150l.
per annum.
Applications, which must be made on forms to be obtained from
the undersigned, should be forwarded to the undersigned AT ONCE.
JAMES GRAHAM, Secretary for Education,
Education Offices, Calverley Street, Leeds.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND.

BEDFORD COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Head Mistress—Miss M. E. BOON, M.A.
APPOINTMENT OF JUNIOR MISTRESS.
WANTED, in September, A MISTRESS specially trained for
Lower School Work. Good experience in this part of a Secondary
School essential. Initial salary 110l.
Salary scale and also application form, which should be returned as
soon as possible, obtainable on sending a stamped envelope to the
undersigned.
HERBERT REED, Secretary.
Education Department, 15, John Street, Sunderland.
June, 1914.

EAST HAM TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.
The Committee invite applications for the Post of ASSISTANT
MISTRESS in the above School. Preference will be given to a
University Graduate who has had experience in a Secondary School.
The Mistress will be required to teach English, French, and
Singing, and be prepared to take an interest in the School Games.
Duties to commence on SEPTEMBER 1.
Commencing salary 120l. per annum.
Forms of application and to be obtained from THE PRINCIPAL,
Technical College, East Ham, E., to whom they must be returned on
or before JULY 8.

Situations Wanted.

COLONIAL BARRISTER, 28 years of age, speaking Italian, French, Spanish, desires **SECRETARYSHIP** or **LITERARY POST**.—Address **BARRISTER**, 111, S. I. Itorri, Silema, Malta.

Miscellaneous.

PUBLISHING.—An opportunity occurs, in an Old-Established and well-known Firm of Publishers, for the services of a Gentleman accustomed to the business; one with influence among Religious Authors preferred. Possible partnership to suitable applicant. — **MENTOR**, Box 2065, Athenæum Press, 11, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.

UNIVERSITY MAN undertakes **LITERARY RESEARCH** at the British Museum. French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese.—Box 2065, Athenæum Press, 11, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.

LITERARY RESEARCH undertaken at the British Museum and elsewhere on moderate terms. Excellent testimonials. Type-writing.—A. B., Box 1062, Athenæum Press, 11, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.

AUTHORS' MSS. Criticized, Revised, and Prepared for Press. Type-writing at moderate rates by skilled and educated Operators. Promptness, neatness, and accuracy guaranteed.—**C. M. DUNCAN**, Gramere, Gramere Road, Purley, Surrey.

NOTICE TO AUTHORS.—In cases of doubt and difficulty about literary work or sales, Authors should communicate with **MR. STANHOPE W. W.**, Full information given as to the best channels of publication and most suitable markets. Fees moderate. For some years Hon. Literary Adviser to the Society of Women Journalists.

TO BOOK COLLECTORS.—Advertiser has a few First and other good Editions of English Literature to sell cheaply. Gray, Dickens, Bunyan's Grace Abounding, 10s. 6d. &c. List on application.—**A. A.**, care of Dawson's, 121, Cannon Street, E.C.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

JAMES BAIN, Bookseller, of 14, Charles Street, Haymarket, S.W., and formerly of No. 1, Haymarket, S.W., begs to give notice that, owing to his health requiring a Midsummer holiday, the present premises are about to be pulled down, he is **REMOVING** on **JUNE 27** to larger and more convenient premises at **NO. 14, KING WILLIAM STREET, STRAND, W.C.**

OFFER WANTED for several rare **EGYPTIAN ANTIQUE NECKLACES** of Gold, Pearl, Carnelian, Amethyst, and Amazon. All in perfect condition and of different types. Also Alabaster Vases and some beautiful Scarabs. The whole Collection dates from 1800 B.C. Address Box 3072, care of Smith's, 10, High Holborn, W.C.

TO LET for Three Months, from middle or end of June, thoroughly **WELL-FURNISHED FLAT**—3 bedrooms, 2 reception, kitchen, bath, gas stove, electric light, porter.—3, Rugby Mansions, Addison Bridge. Write or call 11-4.

TO SOCIETIES.—**THE HALL** (42 by 23) and **ROOMS** of the **ART-WORKERS' GUILD**, recently built, are to be let for Meetings, Concerts, and Exhibitions.—Apply to **SECRETARY, A.W.G.**, 6, Queen Square, Bloomsbury.

RARE COINS and **MEDALS** of all periods and countries valued or catalogued. Also Collections or Single Specimens **PURCHASED** at the **BEST MARKET PRICES** for Cash.—**SPINK & SON, Ltd.**, Medalists to H.M. the King, 17 and 18, Piccadilly, London, W. (close to Piccadilly Circus).

Type-Writing, &c.

MSS. OF ALL KINDS, 9d. per 1,000 words. Carbon Copies, 3d. References to well-known Authors. Oxford Higher Local.—**M. KING**, 34, Forest Road, New Gardens, S.W.

AUTHORS' MSS. and **TYPE-WRITING** of every description accurately and promptly executed. Short-hand Typists provided. Meetings, Lectures, Sermons reported.—**METRO-POLITAN TYPING OFFICE** 27, Chancery Lane. Tel. Central 1265.

AUTHORS' MSS., NOVELS, STORIES, PLAYS, ESSAYS TYPE-WRITTEN with complete accuracy, 9d. per 1,000 words. Clear Carbon Copies guaranteed. References to well-known Writers.—**M. STUART**, Allendale, Kimberley Road, Harrow.

TYPING at home desired by well-educated, qualified Lady. Excellent refs. From 5d. 1,000 words. French, German copied.—**E. E.**, 10, Cherington Road, Hanwell, W.

TYPE-WRITING, SHORTHAND, and all **SECRETARIAL WORK**.—**Mrs. WALKER**, 113, Elm Park Mansions, Chelsea. Telephone: 5128 Ken. Hours: 10-1 and 2-5, Saturdays excepted. Apply Prices List.

AUTHORS' MSS., NOVELS, SERMONS, PLAYS, and all kinds of **TYPE-WRITING** executed promptly and accurately, 7d. per 1,000 words. Carbons 2d.—**A. M. F.**, 66, Alexandra Park Road, Muswell Hill, N.

AUTHORS' MSS., Literary and Scientific, typed by experienced Lady, British Museum reader. Research work and Copyrights undertaken. Terms moderate.—**Miss CHANOT**, 17, Priory Gardens, Bighgate, N.

TYPE-WRITING undertaken by Woman Graduate (Classical Tripos, Girton College, Cambridge; Intermediate Arts, London). Research, Revision, Shorthand.—**DAMBRIDGE TYPE-WRITING OFFICE**, 5, DUKE STREET, ADELPHI, W.C. Telephone: 2508 City.

Catalogues.

ANTIQUARIAN BOOKSELLER, issuing frequent **CATALOGUES** (sent post free) of **OLD, SCARCE, and CURIOUS BOOKS**, will be glad of addresses of Booklovers (or Bookbuyers).—**MORTON**, 1, Duke Street, Brighton.

FIRST EDITIONS OF MODERN AUTHORS, including Dickens, Thackeray, Lever, Ainsworth; Books Illustrated by G. and R. Cruikshank, Philp, Rowlandson, Leech, &c. The largest and choicest Collection offered for Sale in the World. **CATALOGUES** issued and sent post free on application. Books bought.—**WALTER T. SPENCER**, 25, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.

BOOKS.—**CATALOGUE** of **VALUABLE** and **INTERESTING BOOKS**, being Selections from several well-known Libraries, post free. Customers' lists of desiderata solicited.—**R. ATKINSON**, W. Sunderland Road, Forest Hill, London; Telephone 1662 Rydenham.

BOOKS.—**ALL OUT-OF-PRINT** and **RARE BOOKS** on any subject **SUPPLIED**. The most expert Book-binder extant. Please state wants and ask for **CATALOGUE**. I make a special feature of exchanging any Suitable Books for others selected from my various lists. Special list of 2,000 Books I particularly want post free.—**EDW. BAKER'S** Great Bookshop, John Bright Street, Birmingham. Burke's Peerage, 1910, new, 12s.—Walpole's Letters, Large Paper, 16 vols., 7l. 10s. Kants, Collected Works, 3 vols., 5l. 2s.

Authors' Agents.

THE AUTHORS' ALLIANCE are prepared to consider and place MSS. for early publication. Literary work of all kinds dealt with by experts who place Authors' interest first. Twenty years' experience.—2, Clement's Inn, W.

Sales by Auction.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will **SELL** by **AUCTION**, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on **MONDAY, June 29**, and **Four Following Days**, at 1 o'clock precisely, **THE SECOND PORTION** of the magnificent **COLLECTION OF ENGRAVINGS**, the Property of **ARCHIBALD CAMERON NORMAN, Esq.**, of Bromley Common.

On **TUESDAY, June 30**, and **Two Following Days**, at 1 o'clock precisely, **VALUABLE BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS**, including the Property of the late **W. D. CRICK, Esq.**, of Northampton; the Property of **Miss FANCOCKT**, of 107, The Vale, Acton, W.; the Property of a **LADY**, and other Properties. May be viewed. Catalogues may be had.

THE HUTH LIBRARY.

The Collection of **Printed Books and Illuminated Manuscripts**.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will **SELL** by **AUCTION**, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on **TUESDAY, July 7**, and **Three Following Days**, at 1 o'clock precisely, **THE FOURTH PORTION** of the **COLLECTION OF PRINTED BOOKS AND ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPTS** formed by **HENRY HUTH, Esq.**, and since maintained and augmented by his Son, **ALFRED H. HUTH, Esq.**, of Foxbury Manor, Wiltshire, comprising the letters **I. J. K. L.** May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had, price 6d. each. Illustrated copies, containing 6 Plates, price 2s. 6d. each.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice that they will hold the following **SALES** by **AUCTION**, at their Great Rooms, King Street, St. James's Square:—

On **MONDAY, June 29**, at 2 o'clock precisely, **WINES and CIGARS**.

On **TUESDAY, June 30**, at 1 o'clock precisely, **MODERN ETCHINGS and ENGRAVINGS**.

On **WEDNESDAY, July 1**, at 1 o'clock precisely, fine **ENGLISH SILVER PLATE**, the Property of **Col. R. W. CHANDOS FOLE**.

On **THURSDAY, July 2**, at 1 o'clock precisely, **OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE and PORCELAIN**, the Property of **Lady ANNA CHANDOS FOLE**, deceased, and Porcelain from various sources.

On **FRIDAY, July 3**, at 1 o'clock precisely, **MODERN PICTURES and DRAWINGS** of the **Continental Schools**.

On **FRIDAY, July 3**, at about 3 o'clock, highly important **PICTURES**, the Property of the late **ARCHIBALD COATS, Esq.**

Rare and Valuable Books.

MESSRS. HODGSON & CO. will **SELL** by **AUCTION**, at their Rooms, 115, Chancery Lane, W.C., on **WEDNESDAY, July 1**, and **Two Following Days**, at 1 o'clock, **RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS**, including a **Fourteenth-Century MS. Bible** on Vellum—a few Early Printed Books—a rare Edition of the Greek New Testament, the Emperor Charles V.'s copy, in contemporary calf, Strassburg, 1524—York's Union of Honour, embossed, 1640—Dairymple's Map of the North Fife, uncult, 1765—Clutterbuck's Hertfordshire, 3 vols., and other Topographical Works—Books relating to Wales, the Property of a Clergyman (removed from Haverfordwest), including Lady Guest's Mabynogion, 3 vols., Meyrick's Visitation of Wales, 2 vols., Jones's Brecknockshire, 3 vols., &c.—A set of the Dictionary of National Biography, 66 vols.—The Cambridge Shakespeare, L.P., 40 vols.—First Editions of Tennyson, Browning, Thackeray, Walt Whitman, &c.—Documents and autograph Letters, including the royal sign manuals of Elizabeth and Henry III. of France—Rare American Portraits and Views, &c. To be viewed and Catalogues had.

A BOOK OF INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE.

THE HAPSBURG MONARCHY

BY

Wickham Steed

2nd EDITION NOW READY AT ALL LIBRARIES AND BOOKSELLERS.

THE ATHENÆUM.

"A work which bears on every page the stamp of authority, and shows unusual powers of observation."

THE OBSERVER.

"His book is a masterpiece of generalization, and probably the most perfect study of its subject that our language contains."

THE NEW STATESMAN.

"In his knowledge of the ins and outs of European politics, Mr. Steed has few equals."

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE.

"His book is closely packed with knowledge, observation and thought."

THE ENGLISH REVIEW.

"The best study we have of up-to-date life and politics of the Austrian Empire."

THE MORNING POST.

"It supplies the key to most of the present-day problems of South-Eastern Europe."

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

"Should be read very carefully from cover to cover by every one who desires to understand the external and internal policy of the polyglot Empire."

THE TIMES.

"Mr. Steed has written a remarkable book."

CONSTABLE & CO., LTD., LONDON.

A WOMAN'S BOOK
Which No Woman will Read Unmoved.
A MOTHER IN EXILE
A MOTHER IN EXILE

IT IS A HUMAN DOCUMENT.
"Is the outpouring of a soul in distress, the cry of a mother deprived of her children."

A MAN'S BOOK
Which Every Man will Enjoy Reading
PRIVATE AFFAIRS
PRIVATE AFFAIRS
CHARLES McEVOY.

"A fine book, written with complete ease upon a subject that interests every one; 320 pages of compulsory reading for all who have any connexion with a British family; parents to get it within a fortnight or show cause."—*Daily Mail*.

"Keep your children in chains and they will deceive you. Take the chains off and they will not trouble to do that."

EVERY ONE'S BOOK
Which Everybody Ought to Read.
THE SILVER KING
THE SILVER KING
A. WILSON BARRETT.

"Tells effectively and tersely the story of one of the best melodramas of modern times."

To be obtained at all Booksellers, Bookstalls, and Libraries.

EVERETT & CO., LTD.,
42, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.

MAPS ATLASES
GLOBES

BACON'S ARE THE BEST

A NEW ATLAS
THE SCHOOL AND COLLEGE ATLAS

Containing 103 Full-Plate Maps. Physical, Commercial, and Political. Specially prepared to comply with the modern requirements in the teaching of Geography. 3s. 6d. net.

Detailed prospectus and specimen maps sent gratis on application.

JUST PUBLISHED.
A NEW EDITION OF
BACON'S EXCELSIOR SCHOOL
MAP OF THE UNITED STATES

Size 62 inches by 48 inches.
Constructed on a Conical Projection with true Meridians of Longitude and Errorless Parallels 34 degrees and 44 degrees North Latitude, on a scale of 1:3,300,000 or 50½ miles to an inch.
The area of each state or territory is outlined and coloured in bands and tints, the colouring extending into Canada on the north, and Mexico on the south, to the full limits of the Map.
An Edition of this Map has also been published with Outlines of the lands coloured in tints, and depths of the sea in varying shades of blue.
Prices:—Mounted to hang on the wall, with rollers and varnished, or mounted, cut to fold, with eyelets. With Political Colouring, 15s. The same, with Contour Colouring, 16s.

BACON'S CONTOUR WALL MAPS
16s. and 7s. 6d. (Twenty in the Series.)

BACON'S CONTOUR GLOBE
14 inches in diameter. 25s. net. (Admitted to be the finest Globe obtainable at the price.)

BACON'S CONTOUR HAND MAPS
1d. each net. (Sixty in the Series—constantly being added to, to suit particular requirements.)

MAPS: How they are Made
How to Read Them

By H. N. DICKSON, M.A. D.Sc. Oxon., Professor of Geography, University College, Reading. Crown 8vo, 86 pages, with 50 Diagrams, 3 Projection Maps, and 2 Sectional Maps. 6d.

Complete Catalogues and Prospectuses sent post free on application.

G. W. BACON & CO., Ltd.
Educational Publishers,
127, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

FROM
HARRAP & CO.'S LIST

A Practical Course in
Intermediate English

By EDWARD ALBERT, M.A., George Watson's College, Edinburgh. Crown 8vo, 238 pages, 2s.

This course is designed as an introduction to 'A Practical Course in Secondary English,' of which Mr. Albert was joint author.

A Practical Course in
Secondary English

By GEORGE OGILVIE, M.A., Broughton Junior Student Centre, and EDWARD ALBERT, M.A., George Watson's College, Edinburgh. With Complete Index. Crown 8vo, 500 pages, 4s. 6d.

Also in Three Parts:
Part I. STYLE, 184 pages, 1s. 6d.
Part II. FORM, 176 pages, 1s. 6d.
Part III. HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, 160 pages, 1s. 6d.
Also Parts I and II in One Vol., 350 pages, 3s.

"The book has a distinct value; the exercises are abundant and well chosen, the section on the history of the language is very good indeed, and grammar is treated as the living tutor of expression."—*School World*.

Practical English Composition

By C. M. GERRISH, B.A., and M. CUNNINGHAM. Adapted and Edited for English Schools by E. W. EDMUNDS, M.A., Luton Model School. Large crown 8vo, about 360 pages, 2s. 6d. Also in 2 parts, 1s. 6d. each.

This book is on new lines. The freshness and interest of the material, the clearness and detail of its analyses, the excellent practice work and lists for reading which it contains, will all help to make it such a book as English teachers have long been looking for.

A Brief History of
English Literature

By E. M. TAPPAN, Ph.D., Author of 'In Feudal Times,' &c. With many Portraits and other Illustrations, and with Full Index. Crown 8vo, 320 pages, 2s. 6d.

This interesting volume includes an account of all authors likely to be read in Schools, and forms an excellent introduction to more extended study.

Heath's Modern
French Grammar

By W. H. FRASER, B.A., and J. SQUAIR, B.A., Authors of 'Heath's Practical French Grammar.' Crown 8vo, 350 pages, 3s.

A book which resembles in method Part I. of 'Heath's Practical French Grammar,' but is somewhat easier, and covers all the essentials of French grammar.

Essentials of
French Grammar

By C. W. BELL, M.A., King's School, Canterbury. With Exercises, Vocabulary, and Complete Index. Crown 8vo, 224 pages, 2s.

This volume will prove useful to more advanced students who have been through an extended elementary course. Although small in size, the volume is comprehensive.

Intermediate Exercises
in French Composition

By C. W. BELL, M.A., King's School, Canterbury. With Vocabulary. Crown 8vo, 112 pages, limp cloth, 9d.; cloth boards, 1s.

This volume is specially designed to accompany the editor's 'Essentials of French Grammar,' but will prove equally useful with any other textbook.

Exercises on Irregular
French Verbs

By E. BOURDACHE. With Lists of Idioms and Vocabulary. Crown 8vo, 144 pages, 1s. 3d.

This volume will prove of great service as a comprehensive work on an important part of French grammar. Every Irregular Verb is conjugated fully at the head of each Exercise, and again at the end of the book for reference.

N.B.—The Publishers will be glad to forward to any address their Special New Descriptive List of Works on Modern Languages, comprising more than 400 volumes: Prospectuses of above and many other Books and Series on New and interesting Lines.

GEORGE G. HARRAP & CO.
2 and 3 Portsmouth Street Kingsway W.C.

Comparative Wall Atlases

Europe Edited by UNSTEAD and TAYLOR.
British Isles The newest and most educative Maps obtainable. Arranged in sets of eight for comparison. To show the chief facts of geographical phenomena, rainfall, temperature, &c. Single Maps, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 4s., according to mounting; sets of eight, 21s. and 27s. 6d.

Useful for "LOCALS" Work.
Coloured Miniature of the Europe set free.

General and Regional Geography

For Teachers and Students. By J. F. UNSTEAD, M.A. D.Sc., and E. G. R. TAYLOR, B.Sc. With 140 Maps and Diagrams specially drawn. Third Edition. 620 pages. Large 8vo, 8s.

Essentials of World Geography

By THE SAME. Third Edition, Revised and Enlarged. Containing a new Appendix on Map Projections, &c. Particularly suitable for Junior and Senior Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations. Crown 8vo, 260 pages, Diagrams and Maps, 2s.

Comparative Geography

A Progressive Course on the Concentric System. By P. H. L'ESTRANGE, B.A. Sixth Edition. With 177 Illustrations, and 173 Maps and Diagrams in Colour. Demy 4to, cloth, 6s. net. Also Text Atlas, and Junior Course, separately, 3s. 6d. net each.

Teachers' Handbook and Key, 5s. net.

A Rational Geography

By ERNEST YOUNG, B.Sc. Suitable for Preliminary and Junior "Locals." In three parts, with numerous Maps and Diagrams. Cloth, crown 8vo, 1s. 6d. each.

Just Published.

Two new Class-Books and a Teacher's Book in

MACKINDER'S

Elementary Studies in Geography
and History.

Notice of the revision and extension of this famous Series will be received with interest by all Geography Teachers.

Our Own Islands 2s.

Our Island History 2s. [Just published.]

Lands Beyond the Channel 2s.

Distant Lands 2s.

Nations of the Modern World 2s.

The Modern British State. An Introduction to the Study of Civics. 1s. 6d. [Just published.]

The Teaching of Geography and History. A Study in Method and a practical Introduction and companion to the Elementary Studies. 1s. net, paper boards; 1s. 6d. net, cloth.

Map Projection, A Little Book

By M. ADAMS. A succinct essay whereby a somewhat difficult but very important subject is presented in a most instructive and interesting manner. With numerous Diagrams. Demy 8vo, cloth boards, 2s. net.

Surveying: for Schools and Scouts

By W. ALFRED RICHARDSON, B.Sc. Written from the Author's own experience to meet the need of a Text-Book dealing with the subject from the School standpoint. A useful supplement to the somewhat brief treatment in most geography books. With 110 Illustrations and Diagrams. Crown 8vo, 1s. 6d.

Wall Atlas of Modern History

Eight beautifully produced Maps illustrating the great changes in Political Geography which have characterized the main periods in the modern history of Europe. An admirable supplement to the School and Students' Editions of Philips' Historical Atlas. Eight mounted as wall atlas, 35s. net; singly, on cloth and varnished, with roller, or on cloth and dissected, with brass eyelets for hanging, 5s. net each; set of eight folded, in box, 37s. 6d. net.

Detailed Illustrated Prospectus free on request.

School Atlas of Modern History

By RAMSAY MUIR, M.A., Professor of Modern History in the University of Liverpool. Over 121 Maps and Diagrams. 2nd Ed. Demy 4to (11 by 9 in.), 3s. net.

Historical Atlas for Students

Second Edition. By the Same. Over 154 Maps and Diagrams, with Introduction and Index. Demy 8vo, cl., gilt lettered, 9s. net; qtr. leather, gilt, 12s. net.

A Synopsis of Modern History

The Leading Movements. By F. R. A. JARVIS. 128 Pages. Crown 8vo, cloth, 2s.

Piers Plowman Histories

Junior Books VI and VII now ready, completing the Series. Written by experienced teachers to train pupils to read and think for themselves, and not merely to absorb ideas from the teacher. The plan is to rouse interest in the present through the past, and to make History a human Nature Study.

Any of the above sent for inspection if desired.

GEORGE PHILIP & SON, LTD.,
32, Fleet Street, London.

Macmillan's New Books.

H. G. WELLS'S NEW STORY.

The World Set Free. A Story of Mankind. 6s.

A Lad of Kent. By HERBERT HARRISON. Illustrated. Cr. 8vo, 6s. *Athenæum*—"Mr. Harrison supplies full measure of adventures, both serious and comic, deftly intermingled, and he introduces to us a variegated crowd of most life-like and interesting personages who play vivid parts in a vivid and convincing manner.We congratulate the author on an excellent and stirring tale of a most interesting epoch."

RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

The King of the Dark Chamber. By RABINDRANATH TAGORE. Crown 8vo, 4s. 6d. net.

Pall Mall Gazette.—"Altogether the play is a beautiful piece of fanciful writing with a veiled purpose at the back of it."

The Theory of Poetry in England. Its Development in Doctrines and Ideas from the Sixteenth Century to the Nineteenth Century. By R. P. COWL, M.A. Crown 8vo, 5s. net.

Greek Philosophy. Part I. THALES to PLATO. By JOHN BURNET, LL.D. 8vo, 10s. net. [*The Schools of Philosophy.*]

The History and Theory of Vitalism. By HANS DRIESCH, Ph.D. LL.D. Translated by C. K. OGDEN. Revised and in part Rewritten by the Author for the English Edition. Crown 8vo, 5s. net. *Times*.—"A succinct account of the theory with which Prof. Driesch's name is so prominently associated will be useful to English readers, particularly those who have studied his Gifford Lectures on 'The Science and Philosophy of the Organism.'"

An Introduction to Kant's Critical Philosophy. By GEORGE T. WHITNEY, Assistant Professor in Princeton University, and PHILIP H. FOGEL, Assistant Professor in Princeton University. Crown 8vo, 4s. 6d. net.

The Great Society. A Psychological Analysis. By GRAHAM WALLAS, Author of 'Human Nature in Politics,' &c. 8vo, 7s. 6d. net. *Daily News*.—"An enthralling book to read and discuss.....If you accompany Mr. Wallas through the argument which has led up to this picture, you will agree that his exposition of 'The Great Society' is a noble gift to a wider world than that of the students of the London University."

Work and Wealth: a Human Valuation. By J. A. HOBSON, M.A., Author of 'The Industrial System,' &c. 8vo, 8s. 6d. net. *Daily News*.—"This deeply interesting book.....is likely to attract a large body of readers among those who are anxious for more instruction from a man known for his highly enlightened and original ideas."

The Theory of Relativity. By L. SILBERSTEIN, Ph.D., Lecturer in Natural Philosophy at the University of Rome. 8vo, 10s. net.

MACMILLAN & CO., LTD., London.

THE CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA

AN INTERNATIONAL WORK OF REFERENCE.

THE ENTIRE RANGE OF

KNOWLEDGE—HUMAN INTEREST—ACTIVITY & PROGRESS of the CHURCH

Story of Human Civilization for Two Thousand Years

THE CATHOLIC TREASURY OF LEARNING AND ACHIEVEMENT IN CHARITY, MORALS, INTELLECTUAL ADVANCE

A Marvellous Chronicle, the First Time in English, of the Ideals and Lifework of the World's Most Eminent

Artists, Educators, Poets, Scientists, Men of Action

ARCHÆOLOGY
ARCHITECTURE
ART
ASCETICISM
BIBLE
BIBLIOGRAPHY
BIOGRAPHY
CANON LAW
CATHEDRALS
CHURCH HISTORY
CIVIL HISTORY
CIVIL LAW
CIVILIZATION
CLERGY
DIOCESES
DOCTRINE
EDUCATION
ETHICS
GEOGRAPHY
HERALDRY
HERESIES
HIERARCHY
HOMILETICS
HYMNOLOGY
ILLUMINATION
LAW

LIBRARIES
LITERATURE
LITURGY
MAPS
MINOR ARTS
MISSIONS
MONASTERIES
MORALS
MUSIC
MYSTICISM
NATIONS
PAINTING
PATROLOGY
PHILOSOPHY
POPE
PORTRAITS
PSYCHOLOGY
RACES
RELIGIONS
RELIGIOUS ORDERS
SAINTS
SCIENCE
SCULPTURE
SOCIOLOGY
STATISTICS
THEOLOGY

THE production of this unique work has taxed the time of 2,000 writers and assistants of 43 different nationalities; it has been 10 years in the making and has cost over £250,000. Complete in 15 quarto volumes; an additional volume containing courses of reading, an analytical index, &c., is now ready. The Catholic Encyclopedia contains 15,000 leading articles; 350,000 topics; 2,800 illustrations; 66 specially drawn maps. The letterpress extends to 14,000 pages. Every article is signed by an expert in his subject.

CHEAPER EDITIONS NOW READY

FREE ON APPLICATION.

A handsome Souvenir of the Catholic Encyclopedia, containing many beautiful plates and specimen articles, will be sent post free to any reader of *The Athenæum* who sends a post card with name and address to the Managing Director,

THE ENCYCLOPEDIA PRESS, Inc., 119, High Holborn, LONDON, W.C.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1914.

CONTENTS.	PAGE
NEW EXPERIMENTS IN EDUCATION (The Future of Education; A Path to Freedom in the School; The Play Method in Prose)	881-882
ROMAN IMPERIALISM	882
A BATCH OF SCHOOL-BOOKS (Picture History and Composition; Harrap's Dramatic History; Bell's Reading Books; Brief History of English Literature)	883
GREEK INSCRIPTIONS	883
FRENCH LIFE AND THE STATE (The Callaux Drama; The Fear of Living)	884
JOSEPH CONRAD: A STUDY	885
THE ACHARNIANS OF ARISTOPHANES	885
FICTION (Love's Legend; Tales of Two Countries; Hustler Paul; Vandover and the Brute; Tents of a Night)	886
BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK (English, 887; Foreign, 890)	887-890
NOTES FROM OXFORD; THE EDITIO PRINCIPIS OF THE 'QUESTIO DE AQUA ET TERRA'; THE NEXT STEPS IN EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS; CAMBRIDGE NOTES; PUBLIC MORALS AND PUBLIC HEALTH; ROYAL COMMISSION ON PUBLIC RECORDS; THE BELFAST BOOKSELLERS; THE ORIGINAL OF 'HUIDBRAS'; A CORRECTION; BOOK SALES	891-895
LITERARY GOSSIP	896
SCIENCE—ROBERT BOYLE; MEMORIALS OF H. FORBES JULIAN; THE NATURE OF THE X-RAYS; SOCIETIES; MEETINGS NEXT WEEK; GOSSIP	897-898
FINE ARTS—MEXICAN ARCHEOLOGY; CURRENT EXHIBITIONS; THE 'ROMAN CHARITY'; THE NORTHWICK ENGRAVINGS; THE BASCOM COIN SALE; OTHER SALES; GOSSIP	899-901
MUSIC—WAGNER AS MAN AND ARTIST; OPERA AT DRURY LANE; THE ORFEO CATALA; GOSSIP; PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK	901-903
DRAMA—CHAPMAN'S PLAYS AND POEMS; GOSSIP	903
INDEX TO ADVERTISERS	904

LITERATURE

NEW EXPERIMENTS IN EDUCATION.

PUBLISHED opinion hostile to our present system of primary teaching continues to increase. 'The Future of Education,' the latest indictment, comes from within, its author having been through the mill himself, and risen to the position of head teacher. Mr. Egerton is a severe critic, both of the system and those who administer it. We can only hope, so lurid is the picture that he draws of primary-school masters, that he was, as his friends have told him, unusually unfortunate in his personal experiences of the class. But as to the system he has no doubts and no compunctions. He insists that, for the sake of the public weal, a move should be made without delay. Herein he does but echo the demands of other recent writers on this subject, such as Messrs. Holmes, King-Harman, Welpton, and Ashbee; but

The Future of Education. By F. Clement C. Egerton. (Bell & Sons, 3s. 6d. net.)

A Path to Freedom in the School. By Norman MacMunn. (Same publishers, 2s. net.)

Perse Playbooks.—No. 4. *First-Fruits of the Play Method in Prose.* With a Preface by W. H. D. Rouse, and an Essay on the Method by H. Caldwell Cook. (Cambridge, Heffer & Sons, 3s. net.)

as their appeals do not seem as yet to have effected much, and as his charge is expressed in even more forcible language than theirs, we deem it advisable to give it all the publicity we can:—

"Year after year goes by [he writes], and the State still leaves the youth of the nation helpless, and lays the foundations of its own downfall. It actually delivers our young boys and girls over to all the evils of unemployment. Our elementary schools do nothing to prepare for the work of life. They turn out our young people without initiative, throw them upon the world, and then leave them to their fate."

What is wanted is an education at once humanizing and vocational, and to devise such a training should not pass the wit of man. Mr. Egerton furnishes some interesting facts of what is being done elsewhere. The city of Munich is a bright example. Thirty-eight technical schools have been established there in the last dozen years, and in consequence the evils of unemployment and a plethora of unskilled labour have steadily decreased. The kingdom of Württemberg possesses over 250 industrial schools in its towns and villages, including many devoted to the study of agriculture, such as are adumbrated in 'The Hamptonshire Experiment.' They are managed, we read, by practical committees of employers, business men, and workmen, and the community takes the utmost pride in them. It is earnestly to be hoped that, when Parliament gets to grips with the question of remoulding our national education, all parties will combine in a task, the successful achievement of which is vital to our national well-being and security.

Though mainly concerned with primary schools, Mr. Egerton offers also some suggestive comments on secondary education. There, also, he looks for and desires change. The old idea of the boy as a piece of metal to be hammered on the scholastic anvil into whatever shape the wielder of the hammer chooses has got to go; it is discredited by our increased knowledge of the physical and mental perils that beset the period of adolescence. The Montessori leaven is at work, and the old truth is rediscovered that true education consists in growth on the pupil's part, and in guidance—not manufacture or mere repression—on the teacher's.

'A Path to Freedom in the School' is yet another example of the unrest which is prevalent in the educational as in other spheres. Many self-styled reformers are in nine-tenths of their suggestions merely destructive. With Mr. MacMunn it is otherwise. Latest and most sweeping of revolutionaries, he builds a new fabric on the ground which he has cleared. He has tested his theories in an actual school, and has achieved remarkable results; and he has composed and printed handbooks—and will print more—by the use of which other teachers may benefit. It is quite possible that the changes he has initiated may alter the whole face of education, for he has the true enthusiast's belief in his cause. That cause is freedom in the school.

Mr. MacMunn is employed in secondary teaching, and to secondary schools in the first instance, though doubtless to primary as well, he desires to see the principles of Dr. Montessori applied. They have been so applied, he tells us, in the Dorset "Little Commonwealth" for young delinquents, and with marked success. An interesting account, by the way, of this experiment, which is approaching the close of its first year's trial, is contained in Mr. Egerton's book just noticed. The "Little Commonwealth" is self-governing; and Mr. MacMunn has granted self-government within the four walls of his own class-room. There the subjects of study are, indeed, determined by the master; but the amount of time to be devoted to each by the several learners is determined by their individual choice. By a system of partnership work, superseding collective teaching by the master, the boys largely teach each other. The master becomes a modifying and directing, but never a repressive influence. Repression is, to Mr. MacMunn, the enemy. So it is to many others, parents and teachers. Let us hear Mr. MacMunn about the parents:—

"Some [he writes] are in revolt through over-pressure, some through bad teaching, some through excess of subjects, some through the uniformity of the idea-less type produced by our schools [un-dead boys, in fact, to match Dr. Johnson's "un-dead girls"]; some have themselves embraced the full theory of the auto-education of the child, either (in rare and happy cases) through their own discovery, or by recent conversion to the doctrines of Dr. Montessori."

Mr. MacMunn has surrendered the right to punish, and finds himself justified by results. He has seen indifference, distaste for work, weariness, and surliness—symptoms familiar, alas! to most schoolmasters—vanish as if by magic. The boys become more forbearing to one another, more tolerant of oddities. From such will arise, it may be, the schoolmasters of the future. Then we may get a school where "a boy can be prepared for every imaginable vocation, from that of backwoodsman to that of Court poet."

It all sounds like a dream; it sounds too good to be true. But Mr. MacMunn is absolutely confident of the dream's realization. He deserves, emphatically, a hearing, and we shall await with interest the adoption of his system in other educational institutions.

The volume of 'First-Fruits of the Play Method in Prose' as applied at the Perse School is so persuasive at once in its statement of educational theory, and in its examples of the theory in action, that we have been tempted to confess ourselves wholly won over. There emerges from it as a clearly established fact that boys may be trained to perceive with sensitiveness and originality, and to take a natural and unselfconscious pleasure in communicating their perceptions in artistic form, by the age of 13. The presumption is that we are all born poets, and that the normal processes of education too often smother the vital power which they should educe.

Had such a study as the following been translated from the Japanese or Hindustani, the world would have been reading it:—

"The Nightingale.

"Softly we close the door, and turn the key. We tread noiselessly along the little path, close to the hedge, to the little fir and beech copse at the end of the lane. Last evening the nightingale sang in the coppice, and we go again to hear it.

"At last we come to the mossy stile and listen—'Jug, jug, jug, jug, tereu, tereu,' floats from a tiny larch. There is a rustle, and the little songster goes to seek his mate and nest. Happily we return home, for we have heard the nightingale."

It is, in fact, the work of an English boy, aged 12·8; and a half-dozen others in Class II. B. at the Perse School produce work quite as convincing, and nearly, if not quite, as good. No reason appears why, having discovered in themselves this faculty and interest, they should lose either, and no doubt is expressed that the principles here so fruitfully applied to the study of English composition will work out to equivalent results in other subjects.

Mr. Caldwell Cook, who sets forth in a lengthy introduction the ideas which have guided him in the experiment, and the methods to which his experience has gradually led him, speaks disparagingly of the Montessori system; yet we do not think his achievement could be described better than by saying that he has applied to advanced stages of education the principle of personal discovery, which Madame Montessori applies to its initial stage. He foresees a time when what he calls her "absurd material" will suffocate her system's "meagre positive side"—in fact, when her system will become a system merely. But he must be aware that, except in so far as a system is associated with material of some kind, it is intransmissible; while, when it is so associated, there will always be a danger of its being, in course of transmission, divorced from the spirit intended to inform it. Mr. Cook himself will have to reckon with this problem. He is living in a glorious present; for the future of his movement we feel some concern.

The term "play," as he defines it, includes and subsumes what is ordinarily called work. He believes it possible to lead the minds of the young along the roads they are required to traverse, and so to maintain their interest in the successive stages of the journey that the information essential to their equipment as travellers will be assimilated incidentally, as an obvious means to continuously more engrossing ends. Nothing is to be merely learnt; learning is to present itself from the first in its true colours, as an instrument of action, and all that is known is to be a living influence in the memory by its association with the concrete appropriate real.

Perhaps difficulty may arise in the long run from the fact that the activities into which boys naturally enter, and by means of which they incline to express themselves, are not necessarily relevant or conformable to every branch of study, and that the

imaginative dramatization of the thing—introduced to give reality to it—may end, in consequence, in a kind of sentimentalization. To a certain extent, from evidence in the volume before us, we should suspect that this difficulty had already made its appearance at the Perse School. Mediævalism is, of course, readily reducible to a game; the human mind had, in mediæval times, an innate affinity for romantic illusions, and it is obvious that heraldry, falconry, hunting, castles, and the knights who created them, afford endless material for play-work, with much valuable knowledge of English or other traditions accruing by the way. But the mediæval period has no preponderating historical importance, and it is hard to see how, under Mr. Cook's system, it can fail to become a standard and type.

Briefly, the danger seems to the present reviewer to be this: that the realities he would introduce into school life are at best passable substitutes only for the genuine thing—they remain at bottom shams. Nothing, we agree, is more educative than vital action—than experience, in a word. Yet may there not be more experience, because more accordance with fact, in admitting yourself a twentieth-century schoolboy, and so learning Latin, an alien tongue, with some drudgery and dislike, than in figuring yourself a Roman legionary, making Cæsar's bridges, and fighting his wars? The educative value of action must surely be lacking in this, because, after all, true action itself is lacking. The flavour of a pretence hangs over the whole performance, and, though we may have picked up the technical terms of warfare very easily while playing at campaigns, our conception of any actual campaign is as likely as not to have been distorted and falsified. "Work" has at least this advantage over play, that it makes no pretences and nourishes no illusions. With all its monotonies, and with the many meaningless encumbrances which pioneers like Mr. Cook will help us to get rid of, it is a genuine experience, a solid stage in the development of the soul.

Roman Imperialism. By Tenney Frank. (Macmillan & Co., 10s. 6d. net.)

THERE is such a constant stream of volumes on Roman history issuing from the press that, although they discuss widely different phases of that history, and are mostly written by competent people, a reviewer who receives a new book on the subject cannot but be affected with a certain impatience at the prospect of going over the field again. All the more grateful is the surprise of stumbling upon a treatment so fresh, convincing, and learned, that the impatience makes place for veritable gratitude. Here is an author living in the midst of Pennsylvania, teaching Latin to ladies, who has, nevertheless, a great library at his command, and who has sifted the wheat from the chaff with extraordinary success.

Prof. Frank takes for his task the rise and growth of the notions of Empire

among the Romans, and gives us only such things as serve for his special purpose. There are no digressions in the book, no unnecessary details; and so he is able to offer a complete survey of the growth of the Empire from the beginnings of Rome to Julius Cæsar. The chapter (xvii.) on this great man's youth, development, and ultimate sovereignty, is one of the best we have ever read, and any one who chooses to read it first will not fail to study the whole volume with care. The next most distinctive chapter (xiv.), which is, indeed, on the main thesis of the book, deals with the commercialism of the ancient Romans as a factor in their ideas of expansion. The author will have none of it till the days of Caius Gracchus. The notions we have adopted from Mommsen of the early commercial activity of the Romans, the importance of the Tiber and of Ostia as its port, and the significance of the early treaties with Carthage—all this he explodes. The original Latin settlers were not sea-going. Ostia was among the latest places of importance; the treaty with Carthage was one made by a great naval and commercial power for its own advantage with non-trading people. Still further, the whole idea that the normal condition of civilized neighbour politics is a state of war, and aggressive war as the rule, he refutes by pointing at the outset to the solemn *Lex Jætilis*, which shows that the appeal to force was not for aggrandizement, but only to repel injustice. However often this great principle may have been violated in later days, the old tradition always had its influence. Even to-day the *ambages* that surround declarations of war point to the survival of the old idea, not to take up arms till the adversary is convicted of violating the law of nations which commands peace among neighbours.

Starting from these premises, the senatorial government of Rome was throughout cautious, restricted, timid of large consequences. Then came a time when expansion meant the acquisition of kingdoms, and that of a standing army, with a general who, if successful, at once became a danger to the State. It was the democratic party and their leaders that were always the expansionists: first for the glamour of it, which dazzles the mind of the ignorant and the man thoughtless of consequences; next for the profit of it, as successful leaders did not scruple to divide the plunder of nations among their followers.

What is newest in this book is that the author repudiates the received notion of the guilty greed of the Romans as merchants, the notion that wholesale traders among Patricians or Equites caused the destruction of Carthage, of Corinth, and of the trade of Rhodes by their commercial jealousy, just as the jealousy of rich English merchants ruined Irish trades one after the other in the eighteenth century. He shows with ample learning that no early evidence we possess has any statement of such an influence; he says that the over-sea merchants of Italy were not Romans, but southern Italians

or Greeks from the coast cities. He shows that there were very few Romans settled at Delos, though many Italians. He maintains that among the 80,000 Italians massacred in Asia Minor by order of Mithridates there were few Romans, though this event was after the fatal policy of Caius Gracchus, by whose influence the tax farmers of Asia became the scourge of that and other provinces. Their commercialism proved, indeed, the crime and the bane of Roman expansion. The worst promoter of these *publicani* was the very successful soldier, but grossly incompetent politician, Pompey, mis-called the Great.

These are the main topics of this admirable book. We have not space to enlarge upon special pages, such as that which shows that the modern panacea for all sorts of abuses—representative government—was not a practical solution, even if the sovereign people had chosen to give away their precious prerogative. We note also good observations on the stupidity of the Greeks when they acquired an empire, as compared with the Romans, who felt from the outset that making new subjects mere taxpayers for the good of the sovereign city was to lay the foundation for discontent and revolt.

We differ from Prof. Frank so rarely that it is worth mentioning an instance. He regards Attalus III. as a despot who owned Pergamum, as well as the inland of the kingdom of Pergamum, which had been Persian Crown property, and thinks he had a right to bequeath it all as his private property to Rome. We hold a different view. No Hellenistic king would or could (in theory) own and bequeath an autonomous Greek polity. Attalus was owner of the non-Greek part of his kingdom; to Pergamum he was a benefactor or saviour, no doubt an adviser who could not be gainsaid, but outside the constitution, and only influencing it indirectly by having his nominees elected as its annual officers. It is therefore quite possible that Attalus bequeathed his private property to Rome in order to save the liberties of Pergamum from being infringed.

As to the form of the book, we find the practice of giving suggestive headings to the chapters very commendable, but we should have preferred to see the learned yet brief notes and references under the text, and not relegated to the end of each chapter. This position the author might well have filled by giving the recently found texts of inscriptions which he has gathered from periodicals to be had at Bryn Mawr, but in few European places of learning. We find the style of the book good and clear: it would be more attractive but for the occurrence of odd words which puzzle the reader. Such are "viritate," and "catalytic," and we do not like "Teutoni" or "Raphaia," any more than "appointee," "motivation," "obstructionistic," or "senatorial" as a substantive. If such words and uses of words are American, they may be justified as such, but we do not regard them as good English.

A BATCH OF SCHOOL-BOOKS.

"PLUS ça change, plus c'est la même chose." This melancholy conclusion, which occurred to many reviewers of school-books in the past, is not so widely justified to-day.

The growing tendency to vitalize history, and to present the great personages and important events as something more than stereotyped figureheads and uninteresting incidents, is giving rise to more and more intelligent literature on the subject. We have two excellent examples before us in 'Picture History,' by Mr. G. H. Reed, and the 'Teachers' Handbook to Dramatic History,' by Mr. F. E. Melton.

The object of the first of these little works is the creation of a correct atmosphere by means of illustrations and reproductions of famous pictures. The pupils select, in school or at home, a picture, and, by means of an index or books recommended and studied, write notes on it, describing the people portrayed, their customs, their dress and appearance, and their conversation so far as it may be imagined. They are thus stimulated to realize for themselves that history is more than a mere mass of dates and names, with conventional opinions on these to be learnt by rote.

The Dramatic Handbook embodies this same principle carried even further. From sketches—preferably by a clever teacher on a blackboard—the child reconstructs actual scenes; he is encouraged to improvise appropriate costumes, to make models out of anything that comes to hand, of weapons, armour, implements, and whatever fits these scenes. For example, brown holland deftly stained with ink makes first-rate chain armour; and a red window-blind borrowed from a neighbour is a fine cloak for the king. The pupil and his comrades work out and note down conversations to suit the scenes, and the result is an almost impromptu series of historical charades, which (to judge from the experience of teachers who have tried the method) are educative as well as amusing.

The little book on 'Argyllshire and Buteshire' by Mr. Peter Macnair is brightly written and illustrated, including not only geology and architecture, but also a list of famous men. Among the illustrations is the facsimile of a letter from Charles II. to the first Marquis of Argyll. At the end are diagrams which show vividly details of population and crops.

The fashion of to-day is to make stories of every kind—even the delicate work

Picture History and Composition. By G. H. Reed. Teachers' Edition. (Harrap & Co., 1s. 6d. net.)

Harrap's Dramatic History. By F. E. Melton. Teachers' Handbook. (2s. 6d. net.)

Argyllshire and Buteshire. By Peter Macnair. (Cambridge University Press, 1/6 net.)

Bell's Reading Books.—*The Last Days of Pompeii.* *The Tower of London.* Adapted for Use in Schools. (1s. each.)

A Brief History of English Literature. By E. M. Tappan. (Harrap & Co., 2s. 6d.)

of Jane Austen—into reading books for schools. The idea does not please us, because we think the books would be much better read in the form in which their authors conceived them, even if their perusal was put off to a more mature age. The school summary, treated as a task book, will spoil the later enjoyment of the real novel.

However, if such things must be done, they are well enough managed in Messrs. Bell's Reading Books. 'The Last Days of Pompeii' and 'The Tower of London' are, perhaps, a bit heavy in their original form for the modern boy, and the adaptations offered here are more palatable and well printed. Mr. Paul Hardy, who supplies the illustrations for both, is best in scenes of action.

'A Brief History of English Literature' is as satisfactory as could be hoped. It is well illustrated, and the writer shows a genuine keenness in her appreciation, selecting, as a rule, apt quotations. Still, we cannot help feeling that on so small a scale justice cannot be done to the merits of many a great writer. Even where there are clear and interesting reasons for the emergence of an author from the crowd of his contemporaries, they are not always stated. The inclusion of American prose and poetry is welcome, and we are glad to see a good Index.

Inscriptiones Graecae. Collegit Otto Kern. (Bonn, Marcus & Weber, 6s. net.)

THIS selection of photographs of curious or famous Greek (even Cypriot) inscriptions is published in *usum scholarum*. If this means that schoolboys are to study them, we can say at once that the earlier specimens will prove wholly unintelligible. Even where the photographs are clear, which is not always the case, the archaic alphabets are so difficult that only a trained scholar can decipher them, and, if in any of our public schools a sixth-form boy were to have recourse to his class-master, we do not think he would gain much. For how few of our first-class University men have studied this difficult epigraphy! The proper help would be a transliteration of each text, with a short commentary; but this the editors have not vouchsafed. We are referred to the C.I.G. or the I.G., or the *Athen. Mitt.*, or Pauly-Wissowa's great 'Encyklopädie,' or other such publications, for our information. Such things may be under every boy's hand at Bonn, or other German University town; but how can he find them in this country? and if he does, he must have the mastery at least of French and German, not to say of modern Greek. A knowledge of German is not to be taken for granted in England, and possibly the number of copies of Wissowa's 'Encyklopädie,' an indispensable book to any real scholar, now in this country is not great.

Excellent as this book may be, both in its selections and its references to the best sources, it does not seem to us a

practical book for this country. For any school-book of the kind, besides the omission of the difficult and doubtful texts, and the Cypriot, we should have in a second part some pictures of early papyri, for papyrology should not be a science distinct from epigraphy, but both only branches of the same learning. We now have from Egypt ample specimens of Greek writing, both for literary and for everyday purposes—so much so that a hand of the third century B.C. is recognizable at first sight to the expert. In the Herculanean papyri there are evidently some of the second, and many of the first B.C., so that we can see that the writing of Greek in Egypt did not differ materially from that elsewhere. A study of these handwritings, along with the lapidary specimens from the same centuries, would be exceedingly interesting, and would tend to bring life into the Hellenic teaching of our schools and colleges. Even in the book before us there are many long texts in minute characters, which are interesting to any schoolboy of intelligence, as showing how the Greeks managed without printing to publish what every citizen might like to know. But these texts, when reduced to the size of a quarto page, are often so minute that it requires very good sight to make them out. Another kind of stimulant might have been added—we mean one or two examples of the way in which a great epigraphist, such as Adolf Wilhelm, handles the fragments of a broken, imperfect text, and puts them together with a divining skill which fills the ordinary student with astonishment, and perhaps with envy. At first such a restoration seems wild conjecture, but gradually, as the Professor expounds his reasons, it all becomes clear.

With these reservations we give our hearty commendation to the scholarship of this volume; it is edited by first-rate scholars, and to the advanced student it will act as a powerful stimulus to learn more of a fascinating science.

FRENCH LIFE AND THE STATE.

FOR those who wish to have under their hands the story of the Caillaux episode, the Agadir incident, and the Rochette affair, Mr. Raphael has put together in 'The Caillaux Drama' a useful book of reference, in which he furnishes all the information they may require. He points out that the peculiar conditions of French law admit of a publicity which, if attempted in our own country, would involve various pains and penalties; and he emphasizes the French custom of discussing with the utmost freedom cases which are still *sub judice*.

Apart from the natural instinct fostered by our own customs in this country, and making for reticence on such matters, we feel that it is not yet the moment to

The Caillaux Drama. By John N. Raphael. (Max Goschen, 16s. net.)

The Fear of Living. By Henry Bordeaux. Translated by Ruth Helen Davies. (Dent & Sons, 6s.)

review a case the issue of which it is not possible to foresee. But we cannot avoid being impressed with certain larger issues and aspects of French national life to which this whole incident bears striking testimony. Whether it came from the French Revolution or existed beforehand, one great feature stands out in France—the respect for, or rather the acknowledgment of, caste and hierarchy. We see caste throughout France. The aristocrat—whether of the old *régime*, retiring within himself, taking little or no part in contemporary affairs, or of the new type, a prominent figure before the world, socially or otherwise—is a being above all others, marked off from his fellow-men. The middle class, professional and *bourgeois*, is again marked off, wholly separate in thought, in aims, in essence, as are the peasant class and the artisan class. The dominance of caste is paramount. For hierarchy we have the official, and here, even if we substitute the word "grade" for "caste," the demarcation is startling in its prominence: first of all between the *fonctionnaire* and the non *fonctionnaire*, and then between the *fonctionnaire* and his superior or inferior. Indeed, for the country as a whole, *L'Etat* looms enormous, not as a detached entity, or as a soul that permeates the whole life of the nation, but rather as something mysteriously separate from, yet controlling the whole nation. We are reminded of the position of the Church in the Middle Ages. The *chef de bureau*, the *adjoint*, the *rédauteur*, the *cadre*, the *dossier*, and other such terms are as so many special words in a specialized vocabulary, are copied, with almost religious fervour, by lesser institutions which imitate the State. Last of all, the formal attitude of the State, and its speech on the lips of its officials, are something almost apart from humanity.

Yet officialism does not conceal or distort their humanity. We have in this Caillaux drama a story that amazes us, for the very reason that all these people, highly placed though they be, are yet absolutely human. The financier, the Minister, the editor, the lawyer, evident chiefs of the State in their respective spheres, demonstrate in the raw the full working of their most human feelings and passions in terms absolutely comprehensible to the man in the street. We feel that, whatever opinion their compatriots may have had as to the ethics of the protagonists, they could, at least, fully understand every word spoken, every action performed. It was not as though a veil were lifted, showing the hitherto incomprehensible. It was rather apparent that these protagonists were throughout men and women like any other men and women, and behaving as such, in spite of positions which might seem to have placed them above ordinary human weaknesses.

From such a view we may well suppose that even this drama, with all that it discloses to shock us, presents a country and a people that have not forgotten how to live and to feel naturally. We may lament the lowering of ideals, the

arousing of fierce passions that lead to unworthy acts; but we see that those who figure throughout the episode, and those others who have the high control of the national destinies, are actual men in whom weakness can be understood, not statues, admired as such, until some catastrophe reveals the feet of clay, and menaces not only the downfall of the idols, but also the confusion, and perhaps the ruin, of the worshippers.

Another aspect of the life of France is presented in M. Henry Bordeaux's 'La Peur de Vivre.' He emphasizes it in his preface rather than in the book itself. In that preface he condemns those of his fellow-countrymen who shirk the burden of life, who will not face its facts and its fears, who allow themselves to be "chloroformed morally in preparation for the operation of the Fates." He indicates what seems to him the sterilizing influence of the State: "France is a country where one sows functionaries and reaps taxes," said Goncourt, whom he quotes; the Civil Code is not an encouragement to large families.

Probably if the State did not loom so largely above the life of France, if it were abstract as well as detached, people would not be impelled to separate the nation from the home. If they felt the State to be wholly outside their lives and their control, they would go on living as though it did not exist, regarding it as something which can be ignored when it does not actually force its interference within the home. Or again, if people felt that they were the State, the Nation, they would be more spontaneous in sharing the burdens of their country.

Actually, they are in a dilemma; they try to live a twofold life, national and private, and in the confusion the private life suffers. M. Bordeaux shows this by contrast. He depicts an old woman who has not feared to let her husband sacrifice his health and his fortune to the demands of honour and the welfare of his neighbours. She has not feared to bring forth a large family, nor does she fear to let them go forth into the wide world for the work they seek; she gives her blessing, her encouragement, her consolation, and remains to suffer the fullness of her isolation, secure in the consciousness that she has met life bravely, and can wait fearlessly for death. M. Bordeaux gives a thoroughly realistic and sympathetic picture of her life and surroundings, her rich neighbours scornful of her poverty, but envious of the glory of her hero-son; and the chapter wherein the local authorities shirk the proper delivery of the official *condolences* for his death is a striking piece of portraiture.

But the whole aim of the novelist—the more effective in that he does not blazon it on every page—is to show to all his compatriots what a poor thing is this fear of life, and how far greater it is, with all its sorrows and trials, than all those passing interests and phases that may seem to check it or trick it, when in reality they should be but a part of it.

Joseph Conrad: a Study. By Richard Curle. (Kegan Paul & Co., 7s. 6d. net.)

We are glad to see the first monograph on Joseph Conrad, and wish we could say in the same breath that it was worthy of its theme. Far from being that, the book is manifestly unworthy of its author. We do not know how it can have come about that Mr. Curle, a critic of wide reading, in modern literature at least, and of a judgment acute and not untrained, should have been content to offer a tribute so slipshod to a genius so mature. It is, no doubt, a difficult task to write unaffectedly of a living author. But the difficulty is at its minimum when the author moves his critic to a genuine and justifiable enthusiasm, and when that critic is aware that the best judges of literature are waiting to hear such an enthusiasm accurately and adequately expressed. Mr. Curle had these advantages, and it devolved upon him to remember not only what was due to Mr. Conrad and Mr. Conrad's admirers, but also what was due to criticism itself. Curiously enough, he harps on the absence of an English tradition in fiction, and formulates his appreciations with the help of copious reference to the great French and Russian novelists. He claims that Mr. Conrad is the first English novelist who definitely enters the European tradition, and suggests that English readers will for that reason never place him among their cherished masters. He even dedicates his book to a French novelist and critic, M. Constantin Photiadès. Yet it seems not to have occurred to him that he exhibits to a grotesque degree in his own work the insularities he complains of as characteristic of our literary atmosphere, counting, as it were, on his readers' tolerance in himself of the very qualities which he condemns in them. In his critical attack he is spasmodic, discursive, and redundant; in his style, conversational and, at the same time, stumbling.

Criticism, after all, is itself an art. The notion that you can transfer your impressions to the reader's mind by assuring him that you "do really think" this, or you "think one does feel" that, or that he must read your chapters in their order, or that you are sorry or glad to find that you are saying again what you have said already—all this, we feel sure, is insularity run riot. Mr. Curle has, perhaps, been misled by the fact that French critics occasionally use certain informalities as a means to the concealment of their architecture, thus giving a kind of aerial finish to the solid work. When informality conceals nothing, its virtue is not apparent.

We emphasize these shortcomings because they have made it impossible to read with pleasure a book which, nevertheless, contains much just perception and discrimination, and a well-founded, if vaguely formulated estimate of Mr. Conrad's place in literature. If Mr. Curle had had patience to introduce order into his impressions, and to express them in coherent language, his study might have been both illuminating and delightful.

His most sustained effort is to communicate the secret of the atmosphere in Mr. Conrad's work, and this is how he sets about it:—

"Conrad is one of the great masters of atmosphere—that thing so hard to define and so easy to perceive. For atmosphere is not simply a background, it is an essence vitally affecting the spirit of a work. When we say that Velasquez is a master of light or Rembrandt a master of shadow, we have something in mind more complex than mere light or shadow. For atmosphere is, at once, the unconscious touchstone of personality and a self-conscious effort to create a definite illusion. Think, for instance, of the poetry of Walt Whitman—a most impressive example. Indeed atmosphere permeates a work by the sheer might of imagination. And it is of both these conceptions I am thinking when I say that Conrad is one of the great masters of atmosphere. His personality is for ever radiating itself through his work; and, as for his conscious creation of an atmosphere, it can either be a description of natural phenomena thrown upon the scene of a tropic setting to heighten the sense of beauty or corruption, or it can be a brooding spirit filling with terror, with pity, or with delight the whole nervous energy of a story."

How the mind gropes here amid the crowd of half-formed notions! Atmosphere is now an essence, now a touchstone, now an effort, now an effluence of sheer might. No distinction is held between the aim of the artist and his product, nor between this and the reader's perception of it; and when, in the last sentence, we turn from the abstract to the concrete, the confusion grows.

We proceed without warning from the atmosphere of character to the atmosphere of the tropics, and to the question whether Mr. Conrad does not give England a tropical atmosphere; while the elaborate treatment of the atmosphere of the sea (illustrated by well-chosen extracts) culminates in the astonishing observation, "But, of course, we must remember that Conrad has an intimate feeling for the sea which must be accepted as such." It must, indeed.

It would have been a pleasure to take this as an opportunity for the discussion of Mr. Conrad's work at large, with reference, in particular, to such questions as the relation in him of the spirit of romance to the spirit of realism, a theme on which Mr. Curle has many musings. It is, however, these very musings which, instead of stimulating us, have diverted us from the track. The sea, and England as mistress of the sea, were the great dream of Mr. Conrad's youth—a dream in which he persisted until, changing into experience, it made him a citizen of the world. Here, in the mere outline of his story, we find that counterpoise of romance and reality which we look for in the artistic temperament in its largest manifestations. There seems some irrelevance in discussing the irony, the sardonic humour, the pessimism, the materialism, of a poet who has surrendered himself to the final tests of life at its rudest, its emptiest, its most tumultuous, and has emerged a man. His philosophy is best summarized in that accomplishment itself.

The Acharnians of Aristophanes. Edited from the MSS. and other Original Sources by Richard Thomas Elliott. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 14s. net.)

It is somewhat disquieting for Greek scholars to learn that no full collation of any one manuscript of the 'Acharnians' has ever been made from the original; if even the famous Ravennas has been inadequately explored, what can we think of the fate of the rest? Mr. Elliott has set himself to do away with this reproach; he has collated all the fourteen extant MSS. of the play—a work of great labour, and certainly a most praiseworthy enterprise. But the results are hardly adequate to the toil expended; it does not appear that the new evidence enables us to restore a single line, or puts us in a better position for deciding what reading to choose in any disputed case. What is more serious is that Mr. Elliott's accuracy is not altogether above suspicion. He is very severe on Mr. Starkie, and sets out in parallel columns in his Introduction the critical notes of his own and his predecessor's editions on lines 784–802. At 790, Mr. Starkie reports the Ravennas as reading $\tau\alpha\upsilon\tau\omega$, Mr. Elliott $\tau\acute{\alpha}\upsilon\tau\omega$. Now any one who will look at the facsimile will see that the reading is neither the one nor the other, but $\tau\acute{\alpha}\upsilon\tau\omega$. On 802 and 805 Mr. Elliott's $\delta\alpha\acute{\iota}$ and $\tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ (both implied by his silence) should be $\delta\alpha\acute{\iota}$ and $\tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma$. Mint and cummin, no doubt, but it is on the strength of this sort of thing that Mr. Elliott criticizes others. We do not deny that his collation is much fuller and more accurate than any other; but either the facsimile of the Ravennas is bewitched, or else his statements about these minutiae cannot be accepted with unquestioning faith.

His own treatment of the text is marked generally by much common sense. He speaks with justifiable tartness of the reckless flood of emendations poured out by certain scholars; but his own tendency is towards the opposite extreme; he is too apt to defend bad Greek and nonsense by dogmatic assertions, as at 338, 508, 849. His emendations of 645 and 1151 ignore the metre, and an observation on p. 240 reveals a belief that a dactyl is permissible in the fourth foot of an iambic trimeter. But, as a rule, his judgment is pretty sound on textual questions.

We are inclined to think that the excursus on Greek dialects is the most valuable part of the whole work. Here Mr. Elliott attains more definite results than elsewhere, and his common sense is especially refreshing when he deals with those scholars who think that Aristophanes would write provincial dialects with the particularity of an Ellis or a Skeat. Clearly we must allow for the possibility of mistakes and carelessness on the part of the poet. Further, it is not as if we knew the correct forms always ourselves, so that we may easily make things worse. Many of the changes introduced by modern editors into the corrupt and difficult Megarian scene were introduced without sufficient knowledge of the Megarian dialect, and are often wrong in consequence.

FICTION.

Love's Legend. By H. Fielding Hall.
(Constable & Co., 10s. net.)

THE author has taken to heart the maxim of his own Preface, that there are some few in this world who seek below the surface, who have "faint glimpses of the hidden bases of the world," who feel those things that can never be defined because of their essence—they lie beneath all definition.

Here and there, in fiction of the more psychological kind, we are shown the inner mechanism of the lives of men and women in contact with one another; but that mechanism is obscured by the changing symbolism of their outer life; the image is hidden by the lacquer and the gilding. At most we perceive the use of the machinery in certain circumstances, just as we see it, for that matter, in ordinary life in the newspapers. But even here what a demarcation there is! Reality in humanity is, in great measure, cut off from us by a veil of convention. A setting of nature far off, vast in its workings, compelling reality in those human beings who wonder at that vastness, carries conviction with it. Mr. Fielding Hall has chosen that setting with wisdom. The men and women who move therein cannot escape from the reality of themselves, so they give free speech to their own innermost thoughts, which extend to the whole of life as it really is. This is especially the case with the one man and the one woman who work out for themselves their relation to one another as man and wife. They have to face the problem, and they do face it. They are not allowed even the slenderest barrier that the customs of social life might erect between them and the deeper facts of married life.

In his treatment the author is as fearless as in the choice of his subject; but his realization of the beauty and nobility of his theme raises his language above the possibility of offence. The book may be called naturalistic, but belongs to the higher naturalism. He describes the woman, for example (the "heroine" we should say, were we speaking of ordinary fiction), as her own mate would, in the searching, tender phrases that a lover of great painting might apply to some familiar and well-loved "primitive"; he is fearless for mind and body alike; and at the end, through their knowledge of both, his man and his woman strike out for themselves their own maxims of antagonism and union.

The author has his views, trenchant, shrewd, humorous, of the outer world: the woman who "went about the world holding her spiritual nose to keep out evil savours"; the Burmese girl who had the "nobility of a rising flame," while her mother, prematurely old, as are Eastern women, was a "dying ember"; the man who tried to play whist, but "would break any one's heart at any game."

Even those who prefer to solve the riddle of existence by epigram and paradox

may well find for themselves the freshness of thought in this legend of love. There are still corners of the earth, recesses in life, where the fairy-tales that answer all riddles may gain belief and remove blindness.

Tales of Two Countries. By Maxim Gorky.
(Werner Laurie, 6s.)

THE poet of old insisted that no amount of travel can afford escape from one's own soul; but at least travel appears to afford some degree of restfulness, some slackening in the flight attempted. In his Italian scenes Maxim Gorky pauses to admire and examine minute details, the slow-changing lights and shadows of the sea, the hillsides, the town—"a solid wall of buildings which reflect the sunlight, and look as if they were carved out of ivory." Or else he studies the types—those that come before his eye, and those of whom he has heard; and he devotes quiet and full attention to his portraiture. He pictures for us the toilers in the Simplon Tunnel meeting at the last from either end, in spite of the mountain "which might have crushed us puny little things all at once, had it but known how!"

He relates the story of pauper lovers in a village, triumphant over fatigue and penury; and here he allows himself genuine pleasure untinted by any sorrow or complaint. He chronicles many an episode of life in a country strange to him with a faithfulness almost impassive at times, as of the student absorbed for the moment in a book that he will forget a little later in the presence of other ideals.

These studies are—so we must suppose—his diagnosis of scenes and types in a land wholly opposed in character to his own. Even though his compatriots make their appearance in one of these Italian sketches, they are but passing figures against a background stranger, wider, and, for the moment, far more interesting than themselves.

The other stories he calls "Russian tales": we might call them "humor-escques," or even (without much exaggeration) arabesques; they are instinct with a restless, fantastic, sardonic bitterness, ill concealed by the wit that prevails in the characterization; they are grim, disturbing, rancorous. Life is in turn portrayed and parodied with phrases that move to laughter, yet sting: for example, love in one tale to the pessimist professor (who "like all pessimists suffered from indigestion") is "the iron cage of inevitable duties, entered for the sake of a piece of cheese." A poet, in another tale, writes sombre thoughts that drive a youth to suicide, but sells them to an editor for sixteen coopecks a line.

No one, of whatever type, escapes the lash that flies with indiscriminate swift-ness from one shoulder to another. But, perhaps, the whole series can be summed up in the final tale, in which a small boy tells his elders that he has "really guessed why a new man cannot be created."

Hustler Paul. By J. Cleveland. (Sidd-
wick & Jackson, 6s.)

"ONE MUST LIVE" is the reason early given by the hero of this romance for various more or less discreditable means of existence. We are not surprised, therefore, when we find him, after a hasty marriage, selling himself to the devil in the shape of a millionaire newspaper proprietor for a large sum of money. So cleverly does Mr. Cleveland work out the detail of a gigantic fraud on the public by which a newspaper "scoop" is brought off, that we lose none of our interest though we are behind the scenes from start to finish. The rascality in the book is, we are glad to believe, enormously exaggerated, but we are sorry to say that the gullibility and stupidity of the public are not. The writer somewhat spoils his excellent characterization by commenting on it. By cutting out repetitions the book would have been shortened advantageously, but much profitable food for reflection is supplied.

Vandover and the Brute. By Frank Norris.
(Heinemann, 6s.)

THE publication of this posthumous work is a matter for great regret. It was written nearly twenty years ago, and the Foreword supplied by the author's brother contains much evidence, we think, that, had the writer had the chance of revising it for publication, excesses of repetition and detail as unsavoury as unnecessary would have been avoided.

As a story of degeneration it might have had its uses as a deterrent in certain quarters, were it not for passages which, we fear, will merely pander to any incipient depravity of mind. It is a strange jumble of callow work mixed with strongly portrayed incidents—that of a shipwreck being especially good. We would venture to suggest to those concerned in the present issue of the book that this edition should be reserved for fellow-craftsmen, who may at least learn from it things to be avoided, and that a fresh version, edited and revised for the general public, should be published.

Tents of a Night. By Mary Findlater.
(Smith, Elder & Co., 6s.)

THIS tale is concerned with a young woman who managed to crowd more futile discontent into her life even than the average person living under affluent conditions. The ostensible reason for her discontent was that a man she took a fancy to was not silly enough to link his lot with hers. After more than two hundred pages, in the reading of which we persevered, hoping that this parasitic fool would be brought to her right senses by being obliged to make an attempt to be worth her salt, the author raises our hopes by placing her in a quicksand. Unfortunately, she is hauled out, and we follow her meandering through another fifty pages, in which we are told that she became less of a burden to herself, though we have but little evidence that she was less of a burden to those around her.

Quotations from guide-books and misquotations from hymn books do not help to make the book more pleasing.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

THEOLOGY.

Benson (Monsignor Robert Hugh), LOURDES, "The Catholic Library," 1/ net. Herder
The pages of this book were written six years ago, but the author has since had his belief in the miracles confirmed by a meeting with "a famous French Scientist—to whom we owe one of the greatest discoveries of recent years."

Butler (Joseph), FIFTEEN SERMONS PREACHED AT THE ROLLS CHAPEL, AND A DISSERTATION UPON THE NATURE OF VIRTUE, edited by W. R. Matthews, 3/6. Bell
Mr. Matthews has edited Bishop Butler's sermons, with an Introduction and notes, and has written an analysis of each.

Handley (Hubert), THEOLOGICAL ROOM: GATHERED PAPERS, 3/6 net. Constable
The book is divided into Part I., Theological, and Part II., Practical, and consists of papers and letters reprinted from *The Nineteenth Century*, *The Hibbert Journal*, *The Contemporary Review*, *The Guardian*, &c., and addresses delivered to Church Congresses and Conferences.

Hodges (George), THE YEAR OF GRACE: ADVENT TO TRINITY; TRINITY TO ADVENT, 5/6 net each. New York, Macmillan Company
New edition.

Mills (James Porter), INSPIRATION: THE GREAT WITHIN, 2/ net. Fiffeld
A collection of Sunday addresses on spiritual meditation.

Shearer (John), CHRISTIANITY WITH NATURE, 1/ net. Bennett
The author's object in writing this treatise is mainly to obviate what has seemed to him harsh, unnecessary, and incorrect preaching, "and to point out that there must really be a difference in the position of ancient and of modern people; that there has been a distinct progression in the position of man."

Shimmin (Francis Nell), PERMANENT VALUES OF RELIGION, 2/6. Hammond
The sixteenth Hartley Lecture.

Skinner (Rev. John), THE DIVINE NAMES IN GENESIS, 6/ net. Hodder & Stoughton
Mainly a reprint of six articles which appeared in *The Expositor* last year.

Tollinton (R. B.), CLEMENT OF ALEXANDRIA: A STUDY IN CHRISTIAN LIBERALISM, 2 vols., 21/ net. Williams & Norgate
Besides attempting to give a detailed presentation of Clement and his times, the author has aimed at enabling the modern reader to gather from his writings all that is of value for modern conditions.

Waze (Henry), SOME QUESTIONS OF THE DAY, NATIONAL, ECCLESIASTICAL, AND RELIGIOUS, Second Series, 1912-13, 3/6 net. Thynne
These papers, dealing with some present difficulties in the Church and State, are reprinted from *The Record*.

Watson (Albert D.), THE SOVEREIGNTY OF CHARACTER, 4/6 net. Macmillan
Lessons in the life of Jesus.

PHILOSOPHY.

Burnet (John), GREEK PHILOSOPHY, Part I., "The Schools of Philosophy Series," 10/ net. Macmillan
A history of Greek philosophy from Thales to Plato.

Chamberlain (Houston Stewart), IMMANUEL KANT, a Study and a Comparison with Goethe, Leonardo da Vinci, Bruno, Plato, and Descartes, Authorized Translation from the German by Lord Redesdale, 2 vols., 25/ net. Lane
A comparison of the philosophy of Kant with that of five other thinkers, and an analysis of the methods of each.

Stacpoole (H. de Vere), THE NEW OPTIMISM, 3/6 net. Lane
The author sets forth his philosophy of life in the form of a conversation with a "charming and elegant woman."

POETRY.

Crowther (C. R.), THE BROOD OF LIGHT, 1/ net. Fiffeld
A long poem of a philosophical nature, divided into two parts.

Deane (Ella), IN THE SILENCE, 1/ net. Fiffeld
Verses on such subjects as 'My Lady's Garden,' 'Judas,' 'Love's Tryst,' &c.

De la Caumont-Force (William), CONTEMPLATIONS, 2/6 net. Constable
'Worship of His Lady,' 'Music Dies Not,' 'An Old Fountain,' are among the titles of the poems in this slender volume.

Freshfield (Douglas W.), UNTO THE HILLS, 5/ net. Arnold
Sonnets, rhymes, and light pieces.

Hay (Binnie), TITINE: A DREAM ROMANCE, 2/6 net. Edinburgh, Andrew Elliot
Upwards of a score of verses written in memory of a little girl.

O'Sullivan (Seumas), AN EPILOGUE TO THE PRAISE OF ANGUS, AND OTHER POEMS, 2/6 net. Maunsell
Among the "other poems" are 'The Ragman,' 'The Rainbow,' 'Rain,' and 'At the Concert.'

Oxford Poetry, edited by G. D. H. C., G. P. D., and W. S. V., 3/6 net. Oxford, Blackwell
Second impression. For notice see *The Athenæum*, Nov. 29, 1913, p. 640.

Senior (Walter Stanley), PISGAH; OR, THE CHOICE, 1/ net. Oxford, Blackwell
The Triennial Prize Poem on a Sacred Subject in Oxford University.

Watt (Hansard), BACK NUMBERS, 2/6 net. Cassell
A collection of humorous verse, some of which has appeared in *Punch*. There are illustrations by Lady Sybil Grant.

Wilcox (Ella Wheeler), POEMS OF PROBLEMS, 3/6 net. Gay & Hancock
The problems touched on in these poems—many of which, however, are not concerned with problems—include love, jealousy, divorce, the unmarried mother, &c.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Ballard (Adolphus), THE ENGLISH BOROUGH IN THE TWELFTH CENTURY, 3/6 net. Cambridge University Press
Two lectures delivered in the Examination Schools, Oxford, on October 22nd and 29th, 1913.

Conybeare (Edward), ALFRED IN THE CHRONICLERS, 4/6 net. Cambridge, Heffer
A second edition, revised in the light of twentieth-century contributions to Alfredian biography.

Ferrero (Guglielmo), ANCIENT ROME AND MODERN AMERICA, a Comparative Study of Morals and Manners, 8/6 net. Putnam
These essays, in which a comparison is made between ancient Europe and modern America, are reprinted from *Hearst's Magazine*.

Fleischmann (Hector), PAULINE BONAPARTE AND HER LOVERS, as revealed by Contemporary Witnesses, by her own Love-Letters, and by the Anti-Napoleonic Pamphleteers, 12/6 net. Lane
An authorized translation of the story of the career of Napoleon's sister.

Firth (C. H.), THE STUDY OF MODERN HISTORY IN GREAT BRITAIN, 6d. net. Milford
A paper read at the International Historical Congress, April 3rd, 1913.

France (Anatole), ON LIFE AND LETTERS, a Translation by A. W. Evans, Second Series, 6/ net. Lane
A translation of 'La Vie Littéraire,' a series of articles which were published in *Le Temps* about two years ago.

McCabe (Joseph), GEORGE BERNARD SHAW, 7/6 net. Kegan Paul
An addition to the "Studies of Living Writers" Series.

Morris (John E.), BANNOCKBURN, 5/ net. Cambridge University Press
A number of photographs are included in this monograph, the author of which aims at presenting the English point of view.

Neuman (A. R.), DR. BARNARDO AS I KNEW HIM, 1/ net. Constable
In no sense a formal biography of Dr. Barnardo. The author describes his little book as "an attempt to give some idea of what he was to one who shared with many others of the staff the privilege of working with him."

Pickard-Cambridge (A. W.), DEMOSTHENES AND THE LAST DAYS OF GREEK FREEDOM, 384-322 B.C., 5/ net. Putnam
A volume in the "Heroes of the Nations Series," illustrated with maps and photographs.

Records of Knowle, collected by T. W. Downing, 30/ net. Stevens & Brown
A collection of all the known records of a Warwickshire village. It includes the Parish Registers from 1682 to 1812, with an Index, the Churchwardens' Accounts, and the muniments of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster relating to the Manor of Knowle. It is illustrated with photographs and a plan of the church.

Walters (E. W.), THE ENERGY OF LOVE, a Memoir of the Rev. W. D. Walters, 2/6 net. Kelly
A biography of a well-known Wesleyan minister, who for many years was Secretary of the West London Mission.

Watt (James Crabb), THE MEARNS OF OLD, a History of Kincardine from the Earliest Times to the Seventeenth Century, 21/ net. Edinburgh, Hodge
An account of the history, traditions, monuments, and language of one of the provinces of ancient Scotland.

Younger (W. R.), A SUMMARY OF GIBBON'S HISTORY OF ROME, 2/6 net. Humphreys
The author has preserved, as far as possible, the order and actual words of the original.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Australia (Map of), 21/: mounted on cloth, with rollers, 25/: with spring roller and backboard, 105/. Bacon
This map, in four sheets, is constructed on Clarke's Perspective Projection, the scale being 1:2,500,000, or 39.5 miles to an inch. It is coloured in tints, and goldfields, steamship routes, telegraph lines, &c., are indicated. There are inset maps of Tasmania and Papua.

Bacon's Exeelsior School Map of the United States, 15/
This map is constructed on a conical projection. The coastline, rivers, and lakes are printed in blue, and the town names in black, the capital of each State being distinguished in a special manner. Railways and sea routes, with distances and destinations, are indicated in red.

Craufurd (W. D.) and Manton (E. and E. A.), PEEPS INTO PICARDY, 3/6 net. Simpkin
For convenience the authors have followed the chief railway route, and the book is divided into sections corresponding to the four natural divisions of the old province. There are numerous illustrations.

Fountain (Paul), THE RIVER AMAZON FROM ITS SOURCES TO THE SEA, 10/8 net. Constable
Covers the same ground as the author's former book on South America, but the material is almost entirely new.

Homeland Handbooks (The): No. 83, FALMOUTH, TRURO, AND THE RIVER FAL, by J. Lee Osborn, 6d. net. Homeland Association
The Ordnance map, photographs, and details of walks in the neighbourhood, here given, should prove useful to the visitor.

Palmer (Howard), MOUNTAINEERING AND EXPLORATION IN THE SELKIRKS, a Record of Pioneer Work among the Canadian Alps, 1908-12, 21/ net. Putnam
Mr. Palmer has mapped out about 300 square miles of the Northern Selkirks, and climbed about forty of its most prominent mountains, including the loftiest peak, which had not previously been conquered. The book is illustrated with photographs taken during his expeditions.

Saunders (Charles Francis), UNDER THE SKY IN CALIFORNIA, 7/6 net. Grant Richards
A description of travel in the lesser-known parts of California, illustrated with photographs.

Tingfang (Dr. Wu), AMERICA AND THE AMERICANS FROM A CHINESE POINT OF VIEW, 7/6. Duckworth
A record of the impressions America made upon the author while he was Chinese Minister at Washington.

BELLES-LETTRES.

Buck (Mitchell S.), SYRINX: PARABLES OF HELLAS, 81.25. New York, Claire Marie
Twenty-five "prose poems," 'Circe,' 'Pan,' 'The Epicure,' 'Lesbos,' are a few of the titles.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Björkman (Edwin), VOICES OF TO-MORROW, Critical Studies of the New Spirit in Literature, 5/ net. Grant Richards
Studies of the work of Strindberg, Björnson, Gissing, M. Bergson, Mrs. Wharton, and other modern writers.

Mair (G. H.), MODERN ENGLISH LITERATURE FROM CHAUCER TO THE PRESENT DAY, 6/ net. Williams & Norgate
An expansion of the volume on 'Modern English Literature' which the author wrote two years ago for the "Home University Library."

Thomson (J. A. K.), STUDIES IN THE ODYSSEY, 7/6 net. Oxford, Clarendon Press.
The author investigates the origins of the Homeric poems, dealing largely with questions of mythology and religion.

POLITICS.

Beard (Charles A.), AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS, 9/ net. New York, Macmillan Co.
New and revised edition.

Brown (John Calvin), THE CURE FOR POVERTY, 5/ net. Stanley Paul
Claims to be "a clear account of how the present burdens of taxation, high prices, and low wages can be changed to individual and national prosperity." The author, an American, advocates the formation of a new Protection and Federation party.

Independent Labour Party, REPORT OF THE COMING-OF-AGE CONFERENCE, held at Bradford, April, 1914. I.L.P.

Local Rating: MORE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 6d. net. P. S. King
A pamphlet embodying the conclusions of a body of surveyors who have examined the proposal of the Departmental Committee on Local Taxation—adopted by Mr. Lloyd George in his Budget speech—that all assessments for rating should be made in future not by the local Assessment Committees, but by the Valuation Staff of the Inland Revenue Department.

ECONOMICS.

Levine (Louis), SYNDICALISM IN FRANCE, with an Introduction by Prof. Franklin H. Giddings, 7/6 net. King
A second, revised edition.

SOCIOLOGY.

Bulkley (M. E.), THE FEEDING OF SCHOOL CHILDREN, 3/6 net. Bell
The object of the monograph is to describe what provision is being made by local education authorities under the Education (Provision of Meals) Act of 1906, also to examine its effect on the welfare of the children concerned, and of the general community. It is complementary to Mr. Greenwood's 'Health and Physique of School Children,' also published under the auspices of the Ratan Tata Foundation.

Economic Foundations of the Women's Movement (The), by M. A., 2d. Fabian Society
The author considers that the demand of the nineteenth-century women for emancipation arose from the altered economic position of the family caused by the use of machinery; she points out that these changes involved one set of women in exploitation and another in parasitism, and insists that the necessary rearrangement can only come when all women are able to work under reasonable conditions suitable to their womanhood, secured for them by an enlightened community in such a way that they are not cut off from the normal feminine experiences of marriage and maternity. These conditions, the author declares, can only be secured by a wide Socialism.

Hillquit (Morris) and Ryan (John A.), SOCIALISM. PROMISE OR MENACE? 5/6 net. Macmillan
The chapters which constitute this book originally appeared in seven consecutive issues of *Everybody's Magazine*. Slight revisions have been made for book form.

Key (Ellen), THE RENAISSANCE OF MOTHERHOOD, translated from the Swedish by Anna E. B. Fries, 5/ net. Putnam
The author proposes the study of eugenics, a year's preparation for motherhood in the form of social service, and a State subsidy for mothers as means of evoking a renaissance of motherhood.

Russell (Charles E. B.), SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF THE NORTH, "Christian Social Union Handbooks," 2/ net. Mowbray
An endeavour to sketch certain aspects of the life of the workers of the North of England, more particularly of those who dwell in its great manufacturing centres.

EDUCATION.

Egerton (F. Clement C.), THE FUTURE OF EDUCATION, 3/6 net. Bell
See p. 881.

Farrington (Frederic Ernest), COMMERCIAL EDUCATION IN GERMANY, 5/ net. Macmillan
A study of the development of the system of vocational schools in Germany.

McMurry (F. M.), ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STANDARDS: INSTRUCTION, COURSE OF STUDY, SUPERVISION, 3/6 net. Harrap
An attempt to estimate the quality of the teaching and the course of study in the elementary schools of New York. Originally a report, the book has been revised in form, and to a slight degree in substance.

Melton (Fred. E.), TEACHERS' HANDBOOK TO HARRAP'S DRAMATIC HISTORY, 2/6 net.
See p. 883.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Ainsworth (Harrison), THE TOWER OF LONDON, 1/ Bell
See p. 883.

Arthur (Henrietta M.), A PRIMER OF PRACTICE ON THE FOUR FRENCH CONJUGATIONS, 6d. net. Bell
Arranged in simple style for beginners.

Auzas (Auguste), LES POÈTES FRANÇAIS DU XIX^e SIÈCLE, 1800-1885, Étude Prosodique et Littéraire, 3/6 Oxford, Clarendon Press
Intended for the higher classes of secondary schools. The poems are preceded by biographical notices, and there are also notes on the text.

Baker (W. M.) and Bourne (A. A.), ARITHMETIC, 2 vols., 2/ each. Bell
Second edition.

Bell's Sixpenny English Texts: THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS; POEMS BY GRAY AND COWPER; HAWTHORNE'S WONDER BOOK AND TANGLEWOOD TALES; SELECTIONS FROM POPE; POEMS BY LONGFELLOW; PLUTARCH'S LIVES OF THEMISTOKLES, PERIKLES, AND ALKIBIADES; and GIBSON'S DECLINE AND FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE, Chaps. I.-III.

Davison (Charles), MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM PAPERS FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 2/6 Bell
Intended for use in the middle and some of the upper classes of a secondary school, the questions being confined to Arithmetic, plane and solid geometry, and elementary algebra and trigonometry.

Fawdry (R. C.), STATICS, PART I., 2/6 Bell
The two parts of this work, when complete, will form an introductory course suitable for those reading for the Army, and also for engineering students.

Freeman (H.), ARITHMETIC, 2/6 Bell
The chief object of this book is to present in a clear and concise form an Arithmetic which, although consisting mainly of examples, will contain just sufficient bookwork to be of use to a pupil when in difficulty.

French (Allen), THE BEGINNER'S GARDEN BOOK, a Textbook for the Upper Grammar Grades, 4/6 net. Macmillan

A handbook on school and home gardening for children, with suggestions on indoor experiments for teachers. It is illustrated with photographs and diagrams.

Kingsley (C.), HEReward THE WAKE, 1/ One of Messrs. Bell's "Reading Books," with illustrations by Mr. Paul Hardy.

Lytton (Lord), THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII, 1/ Bell
See p. 883.

Macmillan's Sentence Building, A GRADUATED COURSE OF LESSONS IN SYNTHETIC ENGLISH, by Richard Wilson: PUPIL'S COMPANION: BOOKS I. AND II., 4d. each; BOOKS III. AND IV., 5d. each; BOOKS V. AND VI., 6d. each.
Issued in clear type with illustrations.

Macnair (Peter), ARGYLLSHIRE AND BUTESHIRE, 1/6 net. Cambridge University Press
See p. 883.

Marichal (J. P. R.), PRIMER OF FRENCH LITERATURE AND HISTORY, 2/ Dent
M. Marichal aims at providing for beginners an accurate and concise survey of the more important currents and groups in French literature viewed in connexion with the corresponding main facts of history.

Martineau (Harriet), THE SETTLERS AT HOME, 1/ One of Messrs. Bell's "Reading Books," with illustrations by Mr. Paul Hardy.

Mérimée (Prosper), COLOMBA, edited by A. H. Smith, 2/ Bell
Printed in large type with notes, questions, and vocabulary.

Milne (J. Mathewson), TESTS IN FRENCH COMPOSITION AND GRAMMAR, 6d. Harrap
Formed from material used in classes preparing for the Intermediate Certificate of the Scotch Education Department.

Newbigin (Marion (L.), THE BRITISH EMPIRE BEYOND THE SEAS, an Introduction to World Geography, 3/6 Bell
A systematic account on up-to-date lines.

Nicolson (D. B.), A HANDBOOK OF ENGLISH, 1/6 net. Cambridge University Press
An outline of a course in Junior and Intermediate English. The author aims at comprehensiveness and brevity.

Normans in England (1066-1154), compiled by A. E. Bland, 1/ net. Bell
One of the English History Source Books.

O'Grady (Hardress), READING ALOUD AND LITERARY APPRECIATION, 2/ net. Bell
Deals with the physiology of the organs of speech.

Old Christmas, and Selections from the Sketch Book, 6d. Dent
Selections from Washington Irving.

Pons Tironum, QUEM FECERUNT R. B. APPLETON ET W. H. S. JONES, 1/ Bell
Some thirty pages of easy Latin on various phases of Roman life.

Reed (G. H.), TEACHERS' HANDBOOK TO PICTURE HISTORY AND COMPOSITION, 1/6 net. Harrap
See p. 883.

Rhyming Thirds, STORY IN VERSE AND PROSE BY THE BOYS OF IIIA AND IIIB, edited by W. L. Paine, 1/ net. Bell
The work of pupils about thirteen on the average.

Shakespeare, THE TRAGEDY OF JULIUS CÆSAR, edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Rev. J. C. Scrimgeour, 3/ Macmillan
A fully equipped edition.

Tappan (E. M.), A BRIEF HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE, 2/6 Harrap
See p. 883.

Westell (W. P.), BIRD STUDIES IN TWENTY-FOUR LESSONS. Cambridge University Press

This book belongs to "The Cambridge Nature Study Series," and is an attempt to show how the practical study of birds can be organized both in and out of school hours. The lessons are arranged according to the seasons, and have already been tested by the author in his own classes. Line drawings are provided by Mr. C. F. Newall.

York and Lancaster (1399-1485), compiled by W. Garmon Jones, 1/ net. Bell
Another of the English History Source Books.

FICTION.

Barrett (Alfred Wilson), THE SILVER KING, 6/ Everett
Founded on the well-known play.

Bronson (Edgar Beecher), THE VANGUARD, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton
A tale of the Mexican frontier half a century ago.

Bruce (Henry), THE RESIDENCY, 6/ Long
The heroine of this novel is a beautiful Eurasian who, after twenty-two years of sheltered life in England, returns to India, and forms a passionate attachment for a native of rank.

Callaghan (Stella), JACYNTH, 6/ Constable
Jacynth was "pretty, very, very pretty," and extremely foolish; indeed, she rather resembled the hapless Dora of Dickens, except that she did not meet an early death. Two men fell in love with her. One she flirted with, and the other she married. The conclusion is somewhat enigmatical.

Cameron (Mrs. Lovett), BITTER FRUIT, 6d. Long
Popular edition.

Capes (Bernard), THE STORY OF FIFINE, 6/ Constable
Relates the life and conversations of a man and a woman who were forced to keep company in romantic circumstances.

Cross (Victoria), LIFE OF MY HEART, 1/ net. Long
Popular edition.

Dawe (Carlton), THE CRACKSWOMAN, 6/ Ward & Lock
The heroine is a species of feminine Raffles, with the added advantage that she sings brilliantly. Love and repentance, however, fall to her lot before the end of the book.

Dawson Scott (C. A.), THE CADDIS-WORM, 6/ Hurst & Blackett

This novel tells of episodes in the lives of the masterful Richard Blake, the child of an illicit passion, and of his wife.

Dennis (D. H.), THE WIDOW OF GLOANE, 6/ Long
The heroine takes a second husband, but the marriage is not a success, and they part. Eventually, however, the author brings them together again.

Findlater (Mary), TENTS OF A NIGHT, 6/ Smith & Elder
See p. 886.

Gallon (Tom), MEMORY CORNER, 7d. net. Long
Popular edition.

Gerard (Dorothea), A GLORIOUS LIE, 7d. net. Long
Popular edition.

Gillies (E. Scott), THE RED WEDDING, 6/ Long
A story of love and jealousy during one of the stormiest periods of Scottish history. It tells of the fierce feuds between two powerful Highland clans.

Gull (C. Ranger), THE HARVEST OF LOVE, 6d. Long
Popular edition.

Indian Stories (The) of F. W. Bain: Vol. VIII.
A MINE OF FAULTS, "Riccardi Press Books,"
132/6 per set of 11 vols. Lee Warner

Milligan (Alice and W. H.), SONS OF THE SEA
KINGS, 6/ net. Longmans
A romantic tale of ancient Iceland.

Palmer (Frederick), THE LAST SHOT, 6/
Chapman & Hall
A study of warfare between two European nations under modern conditions. Numerous and minute descriptions of sanguinary encounters are varied by a love interest. The author writes from his experiences in the Russo-Japanese War and the recent Balkan campaigns.

Phillipotts (Eden), THE JUDGE'S CHAIR, 6/
John Murray
A series of short stories of the villagers round about Dartmoor, told by an old inhabitant of the country-side.

St. Michael (Elizabeth), BURNT OFFERINGS, 6/
Allen
This novel chronicles the life-story of a love-child, the daughter of an English artist and a Japanese mouse.

Satchell (William), THE GREENSTONE DOOR, 6/
Sidgwick & Jackson
A tale of the Maori War, the hero being an English lad brought up amongst the Maoris.

Sirrah, SLAVES OF THE LINKS, 2/ net.
Birmingham, Cornish Bros.
A more or less humorous "golf comedy."

Thurston (E. Temple), THIRTEEN, 2/ net.
Chapman & Hall
A cheaper edition.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Chinese Review, 1/ net. 42, Hillfield Road, N.W.
The editor leads off in this, the third, number with two articles—'The New Outlook in China' and 'Oriental Emigration.' Miss J. Kong-Sing writes on 'Things English from a Chinese Woman's Point of View,' and Mr. Ku Hung Ming continues his paper on 'The Spirit of the Chinese People.'

International Theosophical Chronicle, JUNE, 6d.
Bartlett's Buildings, E.C.
An account of a Reception of Veterans of the American Civil War at the International Theosophical head-quarters at Point Loma, California, on May 7th, occupies the place of honour in this number. Some other items are 'Peace or War,' by Mr. S. Paul; 'An Honest Man,' by R. M.; and 'My Song,' a poem by Mr. H. P. Spofford.

Modern Language Teaching, JUNE, 6d. Black
In 'Standard English and its Varieties,' Prof. H. C. Wyld discusses Mr. Montgomery's article in the February number. Other articles are 'Spelling Reform,' by Mr. R. A. Williams, and 'Le français commercial en Angleterre,' by M. E. Renault.

Pall Mall Magazine, JULY, 6d. net.
20, Tudor Street, E.C.
Fiction preponderates in this number, the chief item being another of Mr. G. K. Chesterton's 'Father Brown' stories. Mr. C. G. D. Roberts continues his 'When Earth was Young'; and other contributors include Marjorie Pickthall, and Katharine Tynan.

Poetry and Drama, JUNE, 2/6 net.
35, Devonshire Street, W.C.
The first part of an article 'On Impressionism,' by Mr. Ford Madox Hueffer, is included; Anna Wickham, Mr. Maurice Hewlett, Mr. John Gould Fletcher, and Mr. Francis Macnabara send poems; drama is represented by a scene entitled 'Helen,' by Mr. E. Storer; and the usual review of new books chronicles current literary developments in France, Germany, and America, as well as in England.

Popular Mechanics Magazine, JULY, 15 cents.
Chicago, Michigan Avenue
We are informed on the cover of this magazine that it is "written so you can understand it." The contents are mainly a wealth of photographs accompanied by short paragraphs. There are one or two practical articles.

Quest, JULY, 2/6 Watkins
Among the principal contents of this issue are 'The Soul in Plato and Bergson,' by Prof. W. R. Boyce Gibson; 'The Persian Mystics' Attitude to Prayer,' by Mr. H. D. Graves Law; and 'Swedenborg's Theology,' by Mr. J. Howard Spalding.

Round Table, JUNE, 2/6 Macmillan
Priority in this number is given to an article on 'Naval Policy and the Pacific Question.' Other articles include 'South African Constitutionalism,' 'The Budget,' 'From Bradford to the Curragh,' and 'Royal Governors.'

JUVENILE.

Birkhead (Alice), MARIE ANTOINETTE, 1/6 net.
Harrap
A biographical study in twenty-two chapters, with nine illustrations.

Chaplin (Aethia), A TREASURY OF VERSE FOR LITTLE ONES, 2/6 net. Harrap
A pleasant little book of verse for children, with an attractive coloured frontispiece.

Gilbert (Henry), THE CONQUERORS OF MEXICO, 3/6 net. Harrap
A companion volume to 'The Conquerors of Peru.' The author has relied for his facts mainly upon Prescott's 'Conquest of Mexico,' but has retold the story in narrative fashion. Mr. H. Thomas Maybank contributes sixteen full-page illustrations.

Marshall (Beatrice), SIR WALTER RALEIGH, 1/6 net. Harrap
Passes in review Raleigh's eventful career, from its dazzling opening to its tragic end. Nine illustrations and a list of 'Books Consulted' are included.

Turnbull (Verney Cameron), STORIES FROM BROWNING, 5/ net. Harrap
The object of the author has been, not to add another to the many expositions of Browning undertaken for the benefit of the adult, but to persuade younger folk to read the poet for themselves. He is presented as neither singer nor preacher, but merely as a teller of tales, the poems here retold having been chosen solely for their vivid narrative interest. A short biographical sketch is followed by selections under the various headings: 'Classic Tales,' 'Knights and Ladies,' 'Peasant Tales,' 'Legends of the Ideal,' 'Legends of the Faith,' 'Tragedies,' and 'Stories of Animals.'

GENERAL.

Arnold (Matthew), ESSAYS, "Oxford Edition of Standard Authors," 1/6 net. Milford
Containing 'Essays in Criticism,' reprinted from the second edition of 1869; 'On Translating Homer,' and five essays hitherto uncollected.

Browne (Edward G.), THE PRESS AND POETRY OF MODERN PERSIA, partly based on the Manuscript Work of Mirza Muhammad 'Ali Khan "Tarbiyat" of Tabriz, 12/ net. Cambridge University Press
The first part of the book is a translation of a Persian treatise containing a list of Persian newspapers, with particulars concerning each, a Preface and an Introduction. Prof. Browne has added some explanatory foot-notes. The second part contains a selection of political and patriotic poetry, which is a feature of the Persian press. There are illustrations.

De Séincourt (Hugh), PRIDE OF BODY, 1/ net. St. Catherine Press
A little book on physical exercise, chiefly consisting of some articles which appeared in *The Daily Mail*.

Drury (Charles T.), THE PIG'S TALE, A GOBLIN STORY; AND OTHER RECITATIONS, 6/ net. Elliot Stock
Facetious verses which seem more suitable for reading than for reciting. The abundant play on words—for which the author has rather a neat turn—would probably be lost on any but an exceptionally sharp audience.

Hutton (Edward), ENGLAND OF MY HEART: SPRING, 5/ net. Dent
Mr. Hutton describes Kent, Sussex, and Hampshire in springtime. The work is to be completed in three more volumes.

Ketcham (Victor Alvin), THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF ARGUMENTATION AND DEBATE, 5/6 net. New York, the Macmillan Co.
Intended to furnish the student with practical directions for the preparation and presentation of oral and written arguments.

Rathbun (Richard), REPORT ON THE PROGRESS AND CONDITION OF THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913. Washington, Govt. Printing Office
This book, prepared by the New York City Christian Science Institute, is a record of the controversy which arose between the Directors of

the Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts, and some of the Trustees, including Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson, and practitioners of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City. It includes some facsimile letters of Mrs. Eddy.

Wayfarers' Library (The): SOUTHWARD HO! AND OTHER ESSAYS, by Holbrook Jackson; DE OMNIBUS, by Barry Pain; QUO VADIS? translated by C. J. Hogarth; THE LILAC SUN-BONNET, by S. R. Crockett; ST. IVES, by R. L. Stevenson, 1/ net each. Dent
Reprints of popular works.

Whitwell (Richard), THE GOLD OF DAWN, 1/6 net. Fiffeld
Thoughts and musings on 'Experience,' 'Love and Sacrifice,' 'Faith and Vision,' &c.

Williams (Rev. Geo. H.), CAREERS FOR OUR SONS, 5/ net. Black
Fourth edition, revised and enlarged.

PAMPHLETS.

Lytton (Earl of), THE PORTUGUESE AMNESTY, 6d. Upcott Gill
This pamphlet contains Lord Lytton's criticism of the Portuguese Amnesty Bill; 'Some Account of the British National Protest,' compiled for the Protest Committee; and a verbatim report of the speeches made at the Protest Meeting held last February.

Mudie (Mary), THE WOMAN'S PART IN PEASANT LIFE, 1d. Dent
An address given before the Peasant Arts Fellowship, March 11th, 1914.

Oil Facts and Figures, 1/ Mathieson
Gives details (in tabular form) of oil drilling and producing companies.

SCIENCE.

Cantrill (T. C.), COAL MINING, 1/ net. Cambridge University Press
A sketch of the principles of coal mining, intended for the general reader.

Clarke (H. T.), AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF ORGANIC CHEMISTRY, 6/6 Longmans
A textbook written to meet the requirements of the new syllabus (1912) of the lower examination in organic chemistry of the Board of Education Examinations in Science and Technology, and the Medical Examinations in organic chemistry.

Lincolnshire Naturalists' Union, TRANSACTIONS, 1913. Lincoln, City and County Museum
Contains among other things the Presidential Address, 'The Migration of Birds as observed in Lincolnshire.'

Livingston (George), FIELD CROP PRODUCTION, 6/ net. Macmillan
An elementary textbook for use in Agricultural Schools and colleges. It is illustrated with photographs and diagrams.

Marshall (Edward Shearburn), A SUPPLEMENT TO THE FLORA OF SOMERSET, 7/6 net. Taunton, Somersetshire Archeological Soc.
A record of various additions and corrections since the publication of Mr. Murray's book some eighteen years ago.

Price (Edward W.), THE ESSENCE OF ASTRONOMY, Things Every One should Know about the Sun, Moon, and Stars, 3/6 net. Putnam
This textbook avoids technical terms, and gives in a concise form the most important facts of astronomy. A Chronological Table and annotated Bibliography are added. The book is illustrated with photographs and diagrams.

Stopes (Marie C.), A NEW ARAUCARIOXYLON FROM NEW ZEALAND. An offprint from vol. xxviii. of the *Annals of Botany*. The fossil differs greatly from the hitherto recorded Araucarians of the same region, and has well-defined growth-rings, which are taken to be evidence of well-marked seasons in the New Zealand of the Mid-Cretaceous period.

Thompson (A. W. H.), A NEW ANALYSIS OF PLANE GEOMETRY, FINITE AND DIFFERENTIAL, with Numerous Examples, 7/ net. Cambridge University Press
This book is intended to present a method which the author describes as original. He claims novelty for some of the theorems, most of the general results in the examples, and the treatment of the trigonometric functions.

Thompson (Silvanus P.), THE ROSE OF THE WINDS, the Origin and Development of the Compass-Card, 4/ net. Milford
A paper read at the International Historical Congress, April 5th, 1913.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

Spencer (Baldwin), NATIVE TRIBES OF THE NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA, 21/ net. Macmillan

The author, who was sent to the Northern Territory by the Commonwealth Government as Special Commissioner for Aborigines, here presents the scientific results of his work, and describes the customs, organization, and beliefs of the natives of that region.

Tremearne (Major A. J. N.), THE BAN OF THE BONI, Demons and Demon-Dancing in West and North Africa, 21/ net. Heath & Cranton

An account of the beliefs and customs of the Hausa relating to magic and religion. The book is illustrated with photographs and figures in the text.

FINE ART.

Banker's Pie, CARTOONS BY CARACTACUS, 1/ net. Sheppart & Hughes

Sixty-three "humorous and topical cartoons."

Book of Kells (The), described by Sir Edward Sullivan, paper 10/6, cloth 12/6. The Studio

The aim of this volume is to supplement in colour what has already been accomplished by ordinary photography and monochrome, and to add a new value to previous efforts with the assistance of the most recent methods and processes of polychromatic photography and colour-printing.

Chaffers (William), THE NEW COLLECTOR'S HANDBOOK OF MARKS AND MONOGRAMS ON POTTERY AND PORCELAIN OF THE RENAISSANCE AND MODERN PERIODS, 6/6 net. Reeves & Turner

A new edition, revised and considerably augmented by Frederick Litchfield.

Crowe (J. A.) and Cavalcaselle (G. B.), A HISTORY OF PAINTING IN ITALY, Vols. V. and VI., edited by Tancred Borenius, 21/ net each.

John Murray

Vol. V. deals with the Umbrian and Sienese Masters of the Fifteenth Century, and Vol. VI. with the Sienese and Florentine Masters of the Sixteenth Century. Both have numerous illustrations.

Epigraphia Zeylanica, Vol. II. Part 2, edited and translated by Don Martino de Silva Wickremasinghe, 5/ net. Milford

Lithic and other inscriptions of Ceylon.

Kermode (P. M. C.) and Herdman (W. A.), MANKS ANTIQUITIES. Liverpool Univ. Press

Second edition, revised.

Scott (Geoffrey), THE ARCHITECTURE OF HUMANISM, a Study in the History of Taste, 7/6 net. Constable

An attempt "to trace the natural history of our opinions [on architecture], to discover how far upon their own premisses they are true or false, and to explain why, when false, they have yet remained plausible, powerful, and, to many minds, convincing."

MUSIC.

Forth (Rev. T. Francis), THE SANCTITY OF CHURCH MUSIC, 2/6 net. Bennett

A brief sketch of the history and development of church music. A few chapters are reproduced from *The Church Times*, *The Precentor*, and *The Sign*.

Holly (The) and the Ivy, TRADITIONAL CAROL, arranged by H. Walford Davies, 1d. Riorden

Shahinda (Begum Fyze-Rahamin), INDIAN MUSIC. Marchant

A little book on the history, construction, and spirit of the music of ancient India, illustrated by the author.

DRAMA.

Bridge (F. Maynard), THE BEY OF BAMRA, 9d. net. Year-Book Press

A farcical comedy.

Buckley (Reginald R.), ARTHUR OF BRITAIN, 5/ net. Williams & Norgate

A drama based upon national legends. A special theatre is to be built at Glastonbury for its adequate production.

FitzMaurice (George), FIVE PLAYS, 3/6 net. Maunsell

'The Country Dressmaker,' 'The Pie-Dish,' 'The Magic Glasses,' 'The Dandy Dolls,' and 'The Moonlighter.' The first three have been performed by the Irish Fairies.

Sproston (S.), MIDSUMMER FAIRIES, 6d. net. Year-Book Press

A fantastic sketch in two scenes.

Sproston (S.), THE PUDDING MADE OF PLUM, 6d. net. Year-Book Press

A Christmas play for children.

Sproston (S.), THE SWORD IN THE STONE, 9d. net. Year-Book Press

A little play based on the Arthurian legend.

FOREIGN.

THEOLOGY.

Capelle (Paul), LE TEXTE DU PSAUTIER LATIN EN AFRIQUE, "Collectanea Biblica Latina," VOL. IV., 8 lire. Rome, F. Pustet

M. Capelle has aimed at supplying the need for a history of the African text.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Trois Mois à Paris lors du Mariage de l'Empereur Napoléon I^{er} et de l'Archiduchesse Marie-Louise, publié par le Baron de Mitis et le Comte de Pimodan, 7fr. 50. Plon-Nourrit

The reminiscences and impressions of Prince Charles of Clary-et-Aldringen, as recorded in a journal which he kept while on a diplomatic mission in Paris in 1810.

PHILOLOGY.

Grasserie (Raoul de la), DU VERBE COMME GÉNÉRATEUR DES AUTRES PARTIES DU DISCOURS, du Phénomène au Noumène, 20fr. Paris, Maisonneuve

In this thesis the author sets out to prove that in general the different parts of speech have their origin in the verb.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Bellessort (André), SUR LES GRANDS CHEMINS DE LA POÉSIE CLASSIQUE, 3fr. 50. Paris, Perrin

Studies of Ronsard, Corneille, La Fontaine, Racine, and Boileau.

Ronsard (Pierre de), TEXTES CHOISIS ET COMMENTÉS PAR PIERRE VILLEY, 1fr. 50. Paris, Plon-Nourrit

A study of the life and literary achievement of Ronsard, interspersed with extracts from his writings, for which the edition of 1587 has been used.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Mercure de France, 16 JUIN, 1fr. 25. Paris, 26, Rue de Condé

'Jehan Rictus' is the subject of the first article, an appreciation in which the poet is exhorted, not only to maintain his position as "vengeur de la misère publique," but also to continue the task begun in 'Conseils' of inspiring a high ideal of moral and physical cleanliness. 'Home Rule et la Politique Anglaise' is discussed at some length by Jean Malye; Isabelle Rimbaud writes on 'Rimbaud Mystique: les "Illuminations" et la "Chasse Spirituelle"'; and the customary review of art and science follows.

FINE ART.

Thieme (Ulrich) and Becker (Felix), ALLGEMEINES LEXIKON DER BILDENDEN KÜNSTLER VON DER ANTIKE BIS ZUR GEGENWART: VOL. X. DUBOLON-ERLWEIN, 32m. Leipzig, Seemann

The articles are copiously annotated with references to authorities at the end, and cover a wide range. We find, for instance, an account of such modern sculptors as Mr. Epstein.

MUSIC.

Saint-Saëns (Camille), AU COURANT DE LA VIE, 7fr. 50. Paris, Dorbon-Ainé

A collection of musical studies and "souvenirs," including 'Liszt Pianiste,' 'Le Métro-nome,' 'Hélène,' and 'Impressions d'Amérique.'

DRAMA.

Benavente (Jacinto), TEATRO, 1/ Nelson

This volume contains three plays: 'Los Intereses Creados,' 'Al Natural,' and 'Rosas de Otoño,' which have been produced in Spain in 1907, 1903, and 1905 respectively. Gregorio Martínez Sierra contributes an Introduction.

THE EDITIO PRINCEPS OF THE 'QUÆSTIO DE AQUA ET TERRA.'

Fiveways, Burnham, Bucks, June 19, 1914.

In *The Athenæum* for July 8th, 1905, I drew attention to the discovery of a seventh copy of this exceedingly rare book, six copies of which had previously been registered by myself and by Mr. T. W. Koch in *The Athenæum* for October 16th and November 13th, 1897. I have now to record the discovery of an eighth copy, which figures in the catalogue of Sig. Leo Olshchki of Florence. It was from Sig. Olshchki that the late Dr. Garnett, as Keeper of Printed Books, purchased, for the sum of 500 francs (20l.), the copy now in the British Museum. For the present copy the price asked is 3,000 francs (120l.).

PAGET TOYNBER.

NOTES FROM OXFORD.

ONCE more the battle of the reform of Responsions has been fought—and lost. One is genuinely sorry for Council. They must be feeling well-nigh inclined to resign in a body. Accepting all too loyally the verdict of Convocation that compulsory Greek must stand, and taking it for granted, as well indeed they might, that our present entrance examination is thoroughly unsatisfactory, they proceeded to think out a scheme according to which at any rate one class of schoolboy—namely, the classically trained product of the public school—would be tested in the results of his ordinary work, and so relieved from the hateful necessity of "cramming." But after devoting much time and ingenuity to the introduction of amending clauses, Congregation has finally, by a three-to-two majority, rejected the bill *in toto*. Disappointed and baffled though they be, Council must set to work to discover a new way out of the difficulty. It is what they are there for.

The measure was defeated by a coalition formed of conservatives fearful of taking risks, whether educational or financial, and of extreme reformers who will not be put off with anything short of optional Greek, and have all along regarded the present proposals as at bottom a mere Greek-saving device. It was obvious, too, that the smaller Colleges were up in arms. For if, as was likely enough, the immediate effect of the experiment would be to some extent to deplete the University, they, and not the rich and fashionable Colleges, would have to pay the piper. After all, whether the examination were really to be made harder or not, it was plain that, since, in addition to mathematics of the same standard as before, and Greek and Latin supplemented with subject-matter questions on prepared books, there was to be English composition and an additional subject, it would certainly seem harder in the eyes of the average boy. Would the head masters, who were so ready to pronounce their benediction upon the bill, stir a finger to interfere with a movement along the line of least resistance on the part of the average schoolboy in question? Oxford has thrown its Scholarship system into chaos in order to please the head masters, and the head masters in response have pleased themselves. Besides, it is not exclusively in the direction of the public schools that the University must look for fresh blood and fresh ideas. Rather it must get into closer touch with the whole body of the secondary schools of the country, many of which are given up entirely to the teaching of "modern" subjects. Let the principle of compensation, on which Congregation insisted when amending the present measure, be so applied that it may be possible for candidates in our entrance examination to offer the proofs of a good general education, either in classical subjects or in modern subjects; nothing more being required of them except some relatively slight acquaintance with a subject belonging to the other department—say, elementary mathematics in the one case, and Latin in the other. We want, not fewer students, but a great many more; and the many more will be ready enough to come to Oxford, if only we meet them halfway.

One hears that next Term it will be proposed to reform the constitution of Council according to the plan which last Term's discussions clearly showed to command most favour. That is to say, the six Professors will retain the seats for which their order so fiercely and successfully fought, while the Heads of Houses will be reduced

to three; so that nine instead of six places will be available for representatives of Congregation. It will be surprising if such a scheme fails to go through *consensu omnium*.

Another reform, however, of a far more contentious kind impends. The time is ripe for a reopening of the question of degrees for women. One cannot see how at this time of day the very reasonable claim of the women students to enjoy titular degrees as a reward for work done under the same conditions as are prescribed for men can be denied. The opposition, however, will doubtless indulge in their accustomed vaticinations concerning "the thin end of the wedge." It will be pointed out that, if degrees for women as for men are to depend on residence, the women's Colleges will sooner or later aspire to take rank side by side with the men's Colleges in the constitution of the University. The reply to this surely is that the University, by insisting on the registration of women students, has already admitted the principle of a residential qualification; so that it would be altogether anomalous if degrees were awarded without reference to residence on the part of women candidates. For the rest, the University has by this time had enough experience of the women's Colleges to know that in advancing their claims they have always shown the utmost moderation; and have trusted, in order to win academic support, not to political intrigue, but solely to sound educational work designed to show what women are capable of in the way of higher study and research.

Many rumours are afloat in regard to possible aspirants to the office of University Burgess, but only one thing is certain, namely, that no one can hope to display such ideal fitness for the post as did the late Warden of All Souls. Every Oxford man, whatever his politics, was proud to be represented by one who so perfectly understood and, as it were, embodied the spirit of Oxford. But there is no need to say more about our common loss. The public man apart, there is no one who knew Anson in a private capacity who has not a wise word or a friendly act to place to his credit. As for the vacant seat, it seems a great pity that it cannot be arranged between the representatives of the two chief political parties that there should always be one Conservative and one Liberal—not a Liberal Unionist, but a supporter of the Liberal Government—holding office together. If there were no longer any party advantage to be reaped from the abolition of the academic seats, but, on the contrary, something to be gained by their retention, we might hope to preserve our franchise, and the cause of education would not lack its champions. As it is, the University Burgesses, when next they make a round of calls among the Colleges, as it is their graceful custom to do, may as well put P.P.C. on their cards.

Young Oxford—with some benevolent seniors standing by to render first aid—is bent on proving that it is sprung from the loins of a nation of shopkeepers. As the man said in the Examination Schools, the co-operative principle, as applied to distribution, means that, if a man will only spend enough, he can live for nothing on the profits. Since there is comfort in the protasis of such a proposition, whatever be the precise way in which the apodosis may work out, our rising scholars and already risen "blues" are enthusiastically taking part in a business enterprise which will, at any rate, have the sound educational effect of impressing on them the meaning of "discount for cash." Surely Jowett

would have smiled on such a venture, if it be true that once in Balliol Chapel he gave forth the text "The liberal man deviseth liberal things," and proceeded: "My sermon falls naturally under two heads: firstly, pay ready money; secondly, keep an account-book." For the rest, certain of the Oxford tradesmen would seem to be not over-pleased at the latest academic experiment in the way of applied science. For one thing, they regard it as something of a slur on their particular version of the credit system. There is more to be said for the argument that it would be an unfair form of competition if—as happily does not seem to be the case—the undergraduate shopkeeper were to purvey his wares at purely philanthropic prices, handing on to his long-suffering parent the duty of meeting the eventual deficit. As for the College Bursars, whose trade in biscuits and marmalade is rumoured to be sorely hit, there is no evidence that their serenity is perceptibly abated; and it may be that these gentlemen rely on the maxim that there are more ways than one of shearing a sheep.

Nor is social science to be limited to this single manifestation of its interest in present-day affairs. Barnett House, which Lord Bryce recently declared open amid the plaudits of an assembly which filled the spacious Hall of Balliol, is to provide a home for political and social studies, some of which at least will be concerned with modern questions of administration and reform; while, as it were in order to correct any "idiocentric" bias that might thereby be given to the pursuit of truth, the department of Social Anthropology has its headquarters in the same building, prepared to discuss in the light of a worldwide experience whether senicide or the Insurance Act furnishes a better means to the same end. In this context it should gratefully be mentioned that the Drapers Company has enabled Social Anthropology comfortably, and even magnificently, to establish itself by means of a handsome grant. The Company, it is understood, was moved to such a step by the fact that not only are a large number of students being attracted to the subject, but also a considerable proportion of these consists of officers of the public service whose duties bring them into contact with peoples of the lower culture in various parts of the British Empire. It is to be hoped that endowments on a scale of similar liberality will be forthcoming for the manifold other interests which Barnett House represents. Oxford stands sufficiently far back out of the dust and welter of the world to afford the student of politics the calm needed for a dispassionate survey of the relevant facts, yet sufficiently near for the concentration of attention on live problems and real issues. Men and women interested in social science are being drawn from every part of the world towards England, and towards Oxford in particular, and—so long, of course, as they are sound on *turno*—there is a concerted effort being made to give them what they want.

As his contribution to the commemoration of the Sescentenary of his College, the Rector of Exeter has published a bibliography of the literary and scientific work produced by the Fellows and Tutors in recent times. It is rather remarkable that the entries under twenty-four names should extend to nearly three times as many closely printed pages; though, to be sure, all cannot boast quite so many publications as Sir Edwin Ray Lankester, Sir William Ramsay, Prof. Holland, and Dr. Sanday. But such a record is enough to prove that, in the Rector's words, "a College in Oxford is an organization for learning as for educa-

tion." He points out, too, that it has been the tradition at Exeter that

"the teacher in College should have some leisure to be devoted to the advance of learning, and that his energies should not be exhausted, as may easily happen in our modern academic life, by excessive tutorial work."

Those who complain of the sterility of Oxford will henceforth run the risk of being asked whether they have read through these thousand-and-odd books and papers produced by one not very populous Common Room, and if not, why not? M.

THE NEXT STEPS IN EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

MRS. BESANT, in opening the Conference held on the 18th, 19th, and 20th inst. at the University of London to consider the subject of the next steps in educational progress, contrasted the now passing conception of the child's mind as an empty vessel into which it was the teacher's duty to pour as many facts as possible with the more modern idea that the aim of education should be to draw out from the child's mind, as from an El Dorado, its latent gold.

Urged thereto, perhaps, by the natural tendency to preach moderation when enthusiasm for a new idea is running rife, Mrs. Besant had something to say in support of a theory of mental scaffolding, as exemplified in the Indian youth who is taught formulae which he is not expected to understand, or, it might be added, in the English youth who grapples with dead languages as a discipline of the mind. There is much to support the idea that in something of the same way that we give a dog a bone to sharpen his teeth upon, or use gymnastic exercise to develop muscle, so the mind of the young should be stimulated by mental exercise, rather than left to wander along easy paths requiring no such effort.

It would seem that there can be nothing to commend the Indian custom of placing a number of classes in one room, but in practice it develops a power of close concentration amid distractions which is of real value. No such mitigation attends the evil of the terrible overworking of childhood in the East, which has resulted in the growing up of a generation old before it is young, the strain in early youth being such that after the age of 40, when those of English birth show their greatest mental vigour, the brain cannot receive a new idea.

"Schools for Mothers," which many, including Mrs. Besant, would have established as a definite part of the educational scheme, is a popular cry nowadays; but the idea of the prospective mother surrounded not only by conditions of health, but also of beauty, is something which those who know her present environment can scarcely visualize.

A strong plea for recognition of the fact that the whole adult life depends on the nourishing and development of the body during early years, that if this is neglected the nervous system risks chronic debility, and that, where study and health clash, study must give way, led Mrs. Besant on to look forward to the day when Education, instead of being regarded as the step-child of the Legislature, would be honoured as the eldest son.

The paper on 'School Clinics,' by Dr. Lewis Cruickshank of the Scotch Education Department, followed in natural sequence the President's opening remarks. Parenthetically it may be noted that, though at times, owing to individual methods of treatment, the Conference seemed to suffer

from that lack of co-relation which it constantly deplored. In the departments it was engaged in criticizing, a study of the syllabus in its entirety reveals its careful synthesis. After tracing the development of the school clinic from its experimental stage in 1907, and its record as an existing establishment, and by the aid of a wall diagram showing its possibilities as a centre of school health administration where accurate diagnosis, skilled treatment, and effective supervision could be obtained, Dr. Cruickshank stated that, as the result of an inquiry into the working of the clinics, of eighty replies received, only two were unfavourable. One revived the idea of the weakening of parental responsibility, and the other submitted that in rural areas the school clinic was an impracticability. Dr. Haden Guest, Assistant School Doctor, L.C.C., who followed Dr. Cruickshank, would have the school clinic so linked up, not only with the child of school-age, but also with mothers, babies, young people, the middle-aged, and even old-age pensioners, that the whole nation should benefit by it. He regarded the educative aspect of the school clinic with enthusiasm. Parents, especially mothers—to whom the very word "molar" conveys nothing until it is shown in close relation to little Willie's mouth—take a real interest in hitherto unrealized factors in the preservation of health when brought under the influence of the clinic. Sometimes, it is true, queer notions are disseminated. It was puzzling to find in one London district that infantile diarrhoea was being carefully treated by a course of hard-boiled egg, till it was discovered that a misunderstanding had occurred at the clinic between doctor and parent.

In the consideration of School Clinics it is difficult to keep within a strictly limited area of discussion. The clinic is a search-light thrown on social conditions, for in case after case which is brought in a true diagnosis would refer the disease to the root-cause—poverty, a fact which statistics now being collated will demonstrate with irrefutable logic.

We fear that many of our readers pay scant attention to the causes underlying what is here called poverty, and do not attempt, as they should, to apportion responsibility for it. First, the old idea that a high birth-rate was a national necessity pandered to sensuality; and it must not be forgotten that before the days of compulsory education and Children's Employment Acts very young children brought money to the family coffers. It was as little recognized then by their parents that their employment depressed the wages of adults as to-day it is recognized by trade unionists that the under-payment of women has the same tendency. The main responsibility for this lies, in our opinion, with those employers who, brought up in comparatively affluent circumstances, were given the opportunity to recognize economic truths, and in most instances, blinded by selfishness, refused to do so. To-day the lower artisan class are slow to recognize that there is not now the excuse there was aforesaid to look upon children as financial assets, and are also slow to curb appetites unhealthily excited. The greatest evil, however, still lies in the action of those who give members of the working-classes excuse for neglecting parental responsibility by spending money on luxuries, while people in their employ have not sufficient for necessities. At last members of the Government are making a feeble attempt to shift some of the evil burden on to the right shoulders, though it is still the community as a whole which is taxed to make good the

deficiencies of our captains of labour—e.g., in the matter of the feeding of schoolchildren, referred to later in this article.

Whatever his political views, the doctor cannot help being a propagandist of change leading to social movement of a revolutionary character: he gets past economics, and has to deal with human realities. So do the school teachers. One of them, a representative from Bradford, while entirely approving the steps already taken by progressive municipalities to secure inspection, and in some cases treatment of disease, appealed for greater consideration for the master, as one not to be ignored in his own school by a visiting medical officer—too often a man inclined to regard himself as exclusively the dominant power in the situation. He was also opposed to the tendency to segregate the backward, the deficient, and all who deviate from the normal in special schools, urging that the teacher looked forward to the day when the ordinary school buildings would be sufficiently well planned and equipped to meet the needs of all. With painful evidence of the half-time system constantly before him, the Bradford school-master forcibly urged that the medical officer should follow the boys and girls into the factories.

At this point of the discussion, and frequently during the Conference, the necessity of the constant co-operation of the teacher in all schemes of social beneficence where children are concerned was manifest, though naturally there were expressions of protest against the burden of clerical work involved. Yet the impression remains that what money could not buy the fine social sympathy of the teacher will provide. Like other experts, he is sensitive to criticism of his work by people outside his own profession, especially when such criticism falls wide of the mark.

At the close of a paper by Dr. N. Bishop Harman on 'Vision as affected by Type in School-Books' a warm protest was made against his assertion that the blackboard is badly used if used at all, and his implication that in infants' schools books too often take the place of the lips of a live teacher. Of much interest as a review of the art and craft of handwriting and printing, his paper, except in relation to manual training, added little to the elucidation of Next Steps in Educational Progress. All will agree that small type is pernicious in its effects on the immature human eye; that, if half-time on physical exercise is bad, whole time on reading and writing is worse; and that common sense should prevent the issue of the Bible in one volume for schoolchildren: these things range themselves with scores of others as instances in which our knowledge is in advance of our practice. There is much to be said in support of Dr. Harman's plea that, just as in the girls' schools sewing supplies an opportunity for joint work on the part of teachers and pupils, so in the boys' school manual training might, if the now very nearly complete divorce between the more literary side of the curriculum and handicraft could be avoided. This, of course, would be only possible where the craft is being taught solely for its educational, not its vocational value.

A detailed account of the working of the Act for the Feeding of Necessitous Schoolchildren in Bradford was given by Miss Marion Cuff. It is sometimes objected not only that parental responsibility is weakened by "school feeding," but also that beneficial results to the children are not apparent. Mr. Douglas Pepler, Principal Organizer, Children's Care Committees, writes:—

"When school meals have been provided for any length of time, no one can point to any improvement in the condition of the children."

It would be interesting to know whether the phrase "any length of time" covers the school holidays or not, as Miss Cuff produced evidence as to substantial improvement resulting from continuous feeding, but stated that retrograde conditions were to be seen where meals, given during term-time, had been dropped during holidays. In the latter case the children under observation compared unfavourably with those who had received no benefit of the kind. The time-limit operated to prevent the discussion on this paper travelling beyond the consideration of local conditions in Bradford and Birmingham. This is the more to be regretted as, along the lines of the provision of meals for the children of those parents who wish to pay for them, many see possibilities of a lightening of the burden which at present crushes the home-maker to the ground. This inarticulate being is only very slowly beginning to find a vocabulary in which to express herself. She does not attend Conferences, and the best of social reformers are apt to forget her existence. Yet she is an essential factor in the situation. All those who advocate measures for the better "mothering" of the children of the poor must ultimately concern themselves with her. Unfortunately for this generation, the position of working-class mothers has been allowed to sink below the standard of dignity now secured to the meanest man. This outrageous state of affairs must be rectified before anything can be done.

German experience in Waldschule afforded valuable comparative data for Dr. J. Kerr, Research Officer, L.C.C., in his excellent study of 'Ventilation and Open-Air Schools,' which emphasized again and again the importance of good nutrition during the first dozen years of the child's life.

"Whatever it may be, in whatever form it exists, whether customs, habits, or ideas, social, educational, or administrative methods, religious or economic doctrines—whatever tends to hinder good feeding, good ventilation, good exercise, and rest in the growing child is a thing to be removed and destroyed from amongst us."

With this stress on nutrition the afternoon session closed. It is only in retrospect that one realizes that an evening session might well have been devoted to the consideration of the conditions necessary for ensuring sound and healthy sleep—a scarcely less important factor in the health of children. Indeed, in the opinion of some school medical officers, malnutrition is as much due to lack of sleep as lack of food.

That sexual shocks of any kind may have a most serious and lasting effect on a child's mental development was maintained by Dr. Letitia Fairfield, Assistant School Medical Inspector, L.C.C., in her careful paper on 'Instruction in regard to Sex,' and was strikingly confirmed by Prof. W. Brown in a study of 'Freud's Views of the Emotional Life,' in which he elucidated his theory of psycho-analysis and of dreams as a symptom of repressed desire. That hysteria is sometimes a symptom of repression of instinct in childhood he illustrated by the case of a lady who found herself unable to take anything to drink. By his method this was traced to a nearly forgotten incident in childhood, when fear of her governess restrained her from protest when a dog lapped water from the glass out of which she had to drink. As soon as the incident was recalled to mind, the hysteria was dispelled. Other illustrations were advanced to show that forgotten instances of wishes repressed in childhood

found later expression in emotional abnormalities.

Dr. Fairfield in her widely tolerant and wisely outspoken paper urged that the real object of sex-instruction should surely be to produce a more reasonable and wholesome attitude towards sex in the adult. The public press is so corrupt with false modesty that there is ample reason for prompt and energetic action.

"In the present state of things questions involving sex do not get a fair chance of public discussion; the disputants cannot even see each other through the murky atmosphere of shame, suspicion, and prejudice."

The most important "next step" in education is to clear the air and prevent the gathering of fog.

Dr. F. H. Hayward, Inspector of Schools, spoke all too briefly on 'The Training of the Emotions and Aesthetic Faculty,' pleading mainly for the elimination of all physical and mental obstructions to the introduction of beauty. First acquaintance with a literary masterpiece, for example, should come, not through the printed page, but through the human voice; a fine musical study should not be heard only after a Doh Me Soh struggle—in fine, a beautiful first impression should be definitely aimed at.

Mr. Bernard Shaw, who led the discussion which followed this and Dr. Fairfield's paper, deplored the advocacy by schoolmasters of rigorous physical activities as a means of keeping boys out of harm. Were those types of men most closely identified with much physical exercise the most continent, the most delicate in mind? He deprecated the ideas surrounding the phrase "the dangerous age." If we realized, or realizing were dismayed by, the dangers that might arise from it, no teacher would undertake to teach a child to read, and no child would attempt to learn. All increase of knowledge brings an increase of danger. Rousseau on the subject under consideration said:—

"A total ignorance of certain things were perhaps the most to be wished; but they should learn betimes what it is impossible always to conceal from them: either their curiosity should not be at all excited, or it should be satisfied before the time of danger."

There is, after all, very little more to be said. Mr. Shaw, with most of us, would not necessarily "let sleeping dogs lie. They don't lie—it's the parents who do the lying." He would advocate the giving of sex-instruction before the subject had any emotional significance for the child. To speak of the subject during adolescence, when an incomparable modesty is almost always present, is to do violence to a deeply rooted instinct. The parent, he declared, is not fit to dictate to teachers in this matter, and the teachers for their part should be reassured as to the comparative harmlessness of verbal indecencies. Advocating thus a measure of sex-instruction in pre-adolescence, he viewed the subsequent years as a period during which, in the fine arts of music, painting, and poetry, the emotional life, which reaches its full fruition in the mysteries of love and sex, should find helps to growth and development. Unfortunately, doubtless owing to exigencies of time, no reference was made to the experience of Sweden and other countries where it has for some years been the practice for sexual hygiene to be taught in girls' schools by women doctors, and in boys' schools by men doctors.

Sir John Cockburn, presiding over the session devoted to 'Civics,' compared the immediate aims and objects of the Fabians with those of the Theosophists, reaching even

beyond this and other worlds, yet both united in their mutual interest in the education of the human young. In this synthetic age, when the individual is considered not only in his individual capacity, but also in his relation to the social structure, care in criticism is needed, lest it should seem that, because we have more or less clear ideas as to what "next steps" should be taken, therefore all those which have led us so far on the way have been in a mistaken direction. With a jocose reference to the Solomon's-rod folk, Sir John bade the Conference remember that of wisdom the great sage said: "Her ways are ways of pleasantness: all her paths are peace."

Two governing ideas should animate the ideal of education according to Prof. J. H. Muirhead's paper on 'Civics': fullness of life, the smaller self of the individual leading to the larger self of the community; and individuality, the ability to perform a particular function satisfactorily. The ideal of citizenship should be the meeting-point of these two ideas. Just as the task of statesmanship in the United States is to make diverse alien factors into an American nation, so it is the task of teachers to develop in coming generations a sense of social solidarity. The practical difficulty confronting them in elementary schools is to measure how much the boy, for instance, of 13 can appreciate the ideas connoted by the term "Civics." Probably only by teaching the social value of the father's trade or of the home, the local parks, baths, or museums, can the foundation be laid for work which strictly could only be adequately attempted—and then only by well-endowed teachers—when the children passed to higher, continuation, and technical schools. The public-school training which fosters a certain civic spirit in its own establishment is disappointing in its extra-mural results. The young fellow who will give himself considerable trouble to organize one or other of the various school activities ceases more often than ever to contemplate the idea of public work in the wider life of after school-days, and seems too readily content with an entirely negative standard of virtue.

After Mr. Cloudesley Brereton had read his paper on 'The Training of the Future Citizen in Civics,' which followed closely the lines laid down by Prof. Muirhead, urging the stimulation of the interest, imagination, and emotion of children primarily by means of local patriotism, several speakers joined in the discussion, including Mrs. Brydges Adams and Miss Ethel Carnie. It was pointed out that the "religious" difficulty of to-day will be as nothing compared with the controversy which the inclusion of Civics in the curriculum will involve, and that an awakened democracy will not accept as in the past teaching reflecting the views and ideals of "capitalist" Universities. How far these implied strictures were intended to apply to those new provincial Universities where there are already courses in social study, including visits to various institutions and practical work therein, is not quite clear. All will agree, however, with Prof. Muirhead that what is wanted is not eviscerated or desiccated paragraphs of textbooks on Civics, but direct touch on the one hand with the ideas of great social writers, and on the other with the concrete problems of modern life visible in field and factory, in the mean streets and mean lives of so many of their inhabitants.

On Saturday the subjects for discussion were (1) Mental Types, (2) The Method of Mental Growth, (3) The Status of the Teacher, (4) The Relation of the Curriculum to Industrial Conditions; and it must be

admitted that the amount of light and suggestion thrown on these topics was comparatively small.

Mrs. Besant, who spoke on 'The Method of Mental Growth,' did not diverge from the lines of conventional theory, and several of her remarks—e.g., that change of occupation is rest—are now platitudinous. She advocated the strengthening of attention and the cultivation of the power of observation during the first seven years of life, and would make the child commit to memory statements of facts which were not understood. This would induce an effort to understand later on, and would thus exercise the mind of the child. But there is danger that the young mind will form the habit of accepting formulas with no desire to verify them. In the second stage (years 7-14) the lecturer recommended the teaching of relations—e.g., the tracing of such relationships as that which Darwin traced between the humble bee and field-mice. She would teach facts about geography and history, and cause poetry to be learnt; but though she urged the stimulation of the imagination, the only reason given for the learning of poetry was that it was easier than prose on account of the lines and rhymes. The memory rather than the imagination was emphasized. Yet one of the grave faults of education is its over-estimation of memory work. But there was excellent point in the remark, "Make channels for right emotion before the emotion comes"; in this way, when the being is flooded with new feelings at puberty, the passages towards noble and self-sacrificing ideals are already formed. A trust in human nature too seldom seen among teachers was evinced by Mrs. Besant's belief that the young are more moved by the unselfish than the selfish, by the noble than the low. She urged the study during the critical years of life of all that evoked the reasoning powers; such subjects as logic, mathematics, and science were good. Only after the age of 14 should there be any specialization. She wished young people to be convinced that "all live by law in the mental and moral sphere as well as in the physical."

Mr. Winch said that the educational problem could not be settled by influences from other sciences; but this rather limits the scope and absorbing power of that true educative process which the future will regard as the right of every child. Like philosophy, education should seize and use the content of the whole universe of knowledge to solve its problems, so wide and far-reaching in time. His other points, that the making of the child depended on heredity, social surroundings, and school, are obvious. But experiments which he mentioned regarding the age of starting school were of interest; it would appear that no advantage is gained by sending children to school before the age of five.

The discussion on 'The Status of the Teacher' was more fruitful in suggestions. Dr. Hayward brought forward some of the ideas expounded in his recent book, and advised the interchange of posts to prevent the almost inevitable staleness which came with a lifetime spent in the same occupation. He also considered that the number of officials should be increased, their records of observations, &c., kept and published. His remarks evidently proceeded from a candid and philosophic mind, and, though interchange would mean more administrative work, it would certainly tend to enlarge the teacher's knowledge of affairs. The narrowness of interests in the teacher's profession was not adequately faced in the discussion, and no emphasis was put upon the fact that

a teacher, in order to be more than a trainer of intellect, must be a citizen in spirit, and must have more than academic qualifications.

Mr. Arundale insisted that the personality of the teacher was the predominant element in education. If so, it would be well to point out to intending teachers, especially in training colleges, not only how to give their own personalities freer play than is usually allowed by our examination system, but also how to guide (not suppress, as is too usual) the personalities of their charges. Unless a central aim is adopted, to which all difficulties and questions must bow, the criterion of school rules, social conventions, or examination requirements must remain. Not one speaker suggested that the next step in educational progress should be the elucidation and formulation of such an aim.

Mrs. Dice said that the teacher's was a calling which was solving the problem of how to provide an educated democracy. She believed that a University education should be compulsory for every teacher, and that the Government should be responsible for finding employment and for the conditions of employment. She gave some appalling statistics of the salaries of women supplementary teachers, 857 of whom are receiving less than 25*l.* yearly for full-time work, while over a thousand receive less than 35*l.* This question of supplementary teachers whose qualifications are of a low standard is serious.

In the discussion sustained by the teachers in the audience some speakers resented the implication that staleness was the result of many years' teaching, evidently overlooking the fact that those present were the ones keen about their work, and the great majority were not like them. The suggestion made by a parent of a Sabbatical year—to be spent in travelling and visits to other schools—would greatly minimize the loss of freshness that is so disastrous to the taught. But the persons who can get such a change are few in any profession.

Mr. John Russell pointed out that the status of the teacher rested on the status of education in the country, and the question of wages was connected with that of the wages of all workers. He infused a breath of the outside world into the problems of the class-room.

Some extracts from a paper by Dr. O'Brien Harris on 'The Relation of the Curriculum to Industrial Conditions' were read in her absence, wherein she remarked that the English elementary school was practically the freest in the world in its curriculum. This is true, and in pleasing contrast to the practice of many secondary schools; it is a pity that more head teachers do not avail themselves of the liberty of action allowed to them.

Miss Clementina Black hoped that teachers would resist any endeavour to introduce vocational training into the elementary schools; it was impossible to make first-rate workers out of the uneducated. But she thought nothing was so encouraging as the work of the day Trade Schools in London, and she would like to see more of them established, especially for girls. There was a tendency to think that the industrial life of a girl did not much matter; but it was very important that girls should not be left out. They should have their fair share, and be on the same level as the boys. But it must not be forgotten that the future of each sex is, in the majority of cases, different, and that it is the more difficult task of the two to train girls so as to prepare both the majority who marry, and the minority who do not.

CAMBRIDGE NOTES.

A CAMBRIDGE May Term marked by perfect weather is a rarity, and we have certainly had one: perhaps because we have been honoured by two royal visits. The King came at the beginning of Term to open the new buildings of the Leys School; and Prince Arthur of Connaught followed at the end to receive an honorary degree, on the occasion of the opening of the Physiological Laboratory, for which the University have to thank the Drapers Company. We have also had the Archbishop of Canterbury in the University pulpit; so the great have not neglected us.

Two reports have appeared which will be of importance in the future. The Syndicate appointed to draw up a scheme for the new non-sectarian degrees in Divinity have issued their recommendations, as also has the body entrusted with the revision of the Previous Examination. Both these reports will be seriously discussed next Term. As regards the degrees in Divinity, the main principles are that they shall be conferred only after an adequate test that the recipients know something of the study of Divinity, so as to prevent the possibility of a man becoming a B.D. and D.D. on a learned thesis which, though worthy of a degree, does not necessarily show that the possessor is able to deal with theological problems from the standpoint of a scholar. The award of the degrees will not, as hitherto, be left to the Divinity Professors, but to the special board, controlled, as the degrees of D.Sc. and Litt.D. are, by the General Board. It is, perhaps, a matter for regret that the Regius Professor will not be so much in touch with the candidates as hitherto, but as he will certainly have a considerable voice in the matter, this is more of seeming than real importance.

The report on the Previous Examination naturally raises the whole question of compulsory Greek. It is a good thing that it does not also advocate the abolition of compulsory Latin, as in that case the scheme would inevitably have been wrecked. Whether it will be so next Term is doubtful. My own impression is that the opposition has weakened in the last few years, as many who regret that Greek should no longer form part of a University education are beginning to see that this is now not a matter of practical politics.

The Term has otherwise been rather uneventful in regard to questions of educational policy, although the two proposed changes bid fair to alter fundamentally the old conception of the position of Cambridge. The Tripos lists furnish some food for thought, especially the press comments upon them. In the first place, the Mathematical Tripos is scarcely understood, nor can any one not in touch with Cambridge comprehend it. Now that the Senior Wrangler and the old *ordo senioritatis* is abolished, one Wrangler seems to the outsider as good as another; and Mr. Brown of Corpus, about whom there is something conspicuous—either because he was a "blue" or is a "black," or was educated somewhere or not educated at all—is heartily congratulated on his position in a special paragraph. But poor Brown is really bitterly disappointed at the result. No *b* appears after his name, whereas he hoped for a *b**, and thus, instead of being among the most distinguished Wranglers, he is not even distinguished. What *b* means I do not know. The note appended states that "it is attached to those candidates who have satisfied the Moderators in Section B"; but only mathematicians know what Section B is. Really,

there are three classes among the Wranglers: the *b**, the *b*, and those who have no mark at all. The standard of the first class must vary greatly in different Triposes. In Part II. of the Mathematical Tripos there are 25 Wranglers to some 34 in the lower classes; but this is natural, as the Tripos has been pretty well weeded out by Part I. In Classics, Part I., there were 19 first classes and about 66 others. In Natural Science, Part I., there were 40 first classes out of 130 candidates; in History, Part I., 11 out of 141. Thus the honour of a first must mean a very different thing in different subjects. The papers noted that the small schools scored heavily in the scientific, and the public schools in the literary, subjects.

To turn to lighter subjects, in cricket Cambridge does not appear to be doing very well with twelve "blues" available, and it is open to doubt whether it is playing quite the game to include Mr. Mulholland in the team, because, though he is technically entitled to represent his University against Oxford, it is more than four years since he came into residence. Some people say that he ought to retire, but I do not know enough about the matter to give my opinion on what seems to be a delicate point.

Jesus finished head of the river, Pembroke, who went up two places, never getting a chance of trying their fortune with them. In the past forty years only four clubs—Jesus, Trinity I. and III., and the Hall—have been head, and it would be popular if another club won the coveted place. Even if Jesus were to go down next year, it will be to a boat which has adopted their methods. It is satisfactory to see so many crews from Cambridge at Henley this year.

The 'University Calendar' is about to appear under the auspices of the University, and not, as hitherto, as a private enterprise. It will be in two volumes, the permanent element, old Tripos lists, &c., being in the first, and the more variable in the second. It promises to be very good reading, as it will be supplemented with much interesting information. A little more annotation has for some years been desirable. On the historical side we should be glad to see a record of such institutions as Ten-Year Men, Scarlet Day at Stourbridge Fair, and the Tripos Verses.

In the Birthday Honours list we are glad to see the name of J. G. Frazer. He is the recipient of a knighthood—among those who have unsuccessfully fought elections or done other public services apparently as important as making British scholarship famous throughout Europe by the publication of a 'Golden Bough.' J.

PUBLIC MORALS AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

THE subject of the International Abolitionist Federation Conference, held at Southsea from the 15th to the 18th inst., to consider the relation between morals and health, was 'A Constructive Policy,' involving the reduction of public immorality and the resultant diseases. The keynote of the whole was "Liberty with Responsibility"; and advocacy of an equal moral standard, based on justice, occupied a foremost place in the deliberations.

At a large meeting of welcome the Bishop of Winchester made a notable declaration of the importance of dealing with moral evil by moral forces, not by material means. Everyone wished to protect the young from the deadly evil of impurity, and from the train of evils, moral and physical, that sprang from it. The whole

subject, he said, becomes ever more complex. The action taken must grow increasingly scientific; it must include those economic forces of irregular employment and low wages and the like, which counted for so much in the matter; it must bring together more adequate and searching knowledge, and it must co-ordinate moral and physical resources.

The Conference opened with a series of tributes to the devoted service of the late James Stuart, who for fourteen years had been President of the Federation, and who, with Mrs. Josephine Butler, had been one of its founders.

The Presidency was filled by the unanimous election of M. Yves Guyot, the distinguished French economist. Special mention was made of his labours for the cause, particularly the fact that he was one of the early martyrs of the movement, as nearly forty years ago he suffered six months' imprisonment in Paris for his outspoken criticism of the Regulation system.

The discussion on the Progressive Reduction of Public Immorality was divided into two sections: the Responsibility of Law-Makers, and the Responsibility of Local Authorities. Papers were read on the former by Mr. J. Bronson Reynolds, of New York, and on the second by Councillor Dawson of Hull. Speaking with a wide experience, they agreed on many special points, e.g., in condemnation of the segregated vice districts.

On the utility of the employment of women police they were equally agreed, as was also Frau Scheven, speaking later from her German experience. Women police, it was explained, could not be substituted for policemen, but, properly trained, they could support the work of the police, and do work of a character which men cannot do.

The third day's discussion was on the Responsibility of the State towards the Reduction of Venereal Diseases. This was a "doctors' day," and produced some remarkable papers.

Dr. Skinner dealt with diseases in the British Army. He showed how disease had been reduced during recent years, particularly by improved methods of diagnosis and treatment, and partly by the improved moral tone of the soldier, which was due to the improvement of his social conditions, the provision of rational amusement and recreation, and the example of sobriety set by his officers. From this Army experience many valuable lessons could be learnt for use among the civilian population. Disease was sufficiently prevalent to demand immediate measures, which should include a personal purity crusade and efficient early treatment.

The latter was of the greatest importance, and should be fostered, as in the Army, by persuading sufferers not to delay. At the Sheffield Hospital an out-patients' department had been opened in the evening, so that workmen could secure treatment without sacrifice of time and wages.

At Sheffield University a successful course of lectures on these diseases and their treatment had just been completed for qualified medical men. More education for the general public was suggested, particularly among certain classes, such as school teachers and health visitors.

Like the lawyers, the doctors were practically unanimous. They strongly urged early and adequate treatment of all sufferers. The first necessity was to take care of the sick, and at as early a stage as possible. The aims of public health were described as, first, a correct diagnosis; and, secondly, the isolation and extinction of every focus of infection. Modern discoveries have put

these aims practically within the reach of every practitioner and every patient.

The result of an inquiry among the thirty-two nations represented at the International Bureau of Public Hygiene demonstrated beyond the possibility of doubt that early treatment (without notification) is much better adapted to check the spread of disease than any compulsory measure.

Dr. Helen Wilson, winding up the discussion, said that in the long run there was no real divergence between the teaching of true hygiene and true morality, and, if their ideas appeared to conflict, there was something wrong with one or the other, or perhaps with both. The idea that hygiene was promoted by the regulation of prostitution was now as obsolete as the belief that it was somehow in the interests of morality to allow venereal diseases to flourish unchecked. It must be remembered that hygiene was made for man, not man for hygiene.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON PUBLIC RECORDS.

THE Second Report of the Royal Commission on Public Records, dealing with the documents in the immediate custody of the Courts of Justice, Registries, and Public Departments or Institutions, has been signed, and will be presented in due course. The appendixes, comprising the reports of the Commission on the various departmental collections, together with descriptive matter, correspondence, and the minutes of evidence, are nearly ready for press.

Some progress has already been made with the last subject of inquiry referred to the Commission, namely, the condition and disposal of local records of a public nature in England and Wales. The Commissioners are authorized by the terms of their Royal Warrant to make individual inspections of local records of a public nature, a term which cannot be readily defined.

It is proposed that the Commission should proceed by way of personal and individual inspection of local archives rather than by taking evidence or issuing schedules of questions. The latter method was adopted by the Departmental Committee, but proved ineffectual. At the same time, the Commission wishes it to be known that all communications addressed to the Secretary on the subject of the custody of local records will receive proper attention, provided that the statements made are specific and properly authenticated. The offices of the Commission are at Scotland House, Westminster.

THE BELFAST BOOKSELLERS.

Devonshire Club, St. James's, S.W.
June 19, 1914.

I READ with interest in your last issue Mr. Frankfort Moore's letter on the above subject. I lived in Belfast in the seventies, and went to school there. My father got *The Athenæum* regularly. I wonder if his was the "only one other copy" to which Mr. Moore refers. I also got my first 'Principia' and 'Initia' there from Mullan's. He kept them in stock. I knew Mullan's, and Greer's, and Aitchison's, but I do not remember Henderson's clearly, and I do not remember Reed's at all. Still, Belfast was not a literary place. The local newspapers then called it "The Northern Athens," a piece of self-appreciation which always highly amused every one who was not a native.

W. M. CROOK.

THE ORIGINAL OF 'HUDIBRAS.'

In a copy of the 1684 edition of Butler's 'Hudibras' I find the following MS. note:—
"1711.

"This Poem (an Original in its Kind, highly valued by All who have any Taste of Witt & Good Sense) was writ by Mr Sam. Butler—It has been a Question whether *Sr Henry Rosewell* of Devonshire, or *Sr Sam. Luke* of Bedfordshire, was intended by *Hudibras* but I have been lately assured & there are some Passages in y^e Poem, y^t seem to c.firm y^e same, y^t in y^e P'son of *Hudibras* He intended *Sr Henry Rosewell* into whose Company He falling accidentally in London He was so much taken with Him at first Sight, as something new, & out of y^e Way, y^t insinuating Himself into his Fav^r He was never frō Him for three Months, in which Time He studyd y^e Man & his Manners, w^{ch} He has justly, as well as ingeniously described —*Mr Bromley's* Remark written in His *Hudibras* in Baginton-Library."

This passage may, perhaps, be of interest to readers of the poem, and may be compared with Mr. E. Gosse's remarks on the subject ('Dict. Nat. Biog.' viii. 75). He states that Sir Samuel Luke

"sat for the character of Hudibras,

A knight as errant as e'er was;

but some of the touches are said to be studied from another puritan employer of Butler's, Sir Henry Rosewell of Ford Abbey in Devonshire."

HENRY CLARKE.

A CORRECTION.

9, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.
June 20, 1914.

It has been pointed out to me by members of the family that, by stating in my 'Reminiscences' that "Lord Petre" was excommunicated by the late Cardinal Vaughan, when Bishop of Salford, I throw some posthumous discredit upon Monsignore William Joseph, Lord Petre, who was the last man in the world likely to come under any such ecclesiastical fulmination. My remarks did not apply to the dead peer. I shall be much obliged to you if you can publish this note.

H. M. HYNDMAN.

BOOK SALES.

IN Messrs. Sotheby's two book sales last week, held on the 15th and 16th and the 19th inst. respectively, the following were the most important lots: Meredith, Works, 35 vols., first editions, 1856-91, 21l. Sévigné, Lettres, 16 vols., 1862-1876, extra-illustrated, 26l. Molinier, Mobilier Royal Français, 2 vols., 1902, 20l. Oriental Ceramic Art, 1897, 54l. Smollett, Adventures of Sir Launcelot Greaves, 2 vols., 1762, 22l. Eyton, Antiquities of Shropshire, 12 vols., 1854-60, 22l. 10s. Utrecht Missal, illuminated MS., 15th century, 43l. Ben Jonson, Works, 2 vols. in 1, 1616-40, 33l. Molière, Le Sicilien, 1668, 34l. Memoranda relating to the Society of Friends, chiefly written by Rebekah Butterfield, 1671-1744, 20l. Horæ B.V.M. ad Usam Romanum, French illuminated MS., 15th century, 390l.; another, Paris Use, 14th century, 205l.; another, Roman Use, 40l.; another, French Use, 15th-16th century, bound in the style of Clovis Eve, 250l. Three tracts printed by Franklin, 1744-5, 68l. Raigne of King Edward III., 1596, 420l. Ars Moriendi, printed at Leipsic, c. 1495-8, 50l. Buch der Kunst, Augsburg, 1477, 195l. Biblia Sacra Latina, Flemish illuminated MS., 4 vols., 15th century, 180l. Weigel, Habitus Præcipuorum Populorum, 1577, 35l. Missal, for the use of the Church in Majorca, printed by Giunta in Venice, 1506, 370l. Mozarabic Missal, printed at Toledo, 1500, 260l. Feudal Revenues of Ireland, MS. in Latin, 4 vols., 1622-3, 60l.

Among the autograph MSS. and other relics of the Brontës the following were the most notable: Charlotte, Exercise Book, 1843, 36l.; another 34l. Draft of the fragment called 'Emma,' Nov. 27, 1853, 105l. The Poetaster, Vol. II. only, June 8, 1830, 22l. Story beginning "There was once a little girl," n.d., 22l. The Young Men's Magazine, Second Series, Aug. 13, 1830, 23l. (A Book of Rhymes, Dec. 17, 1829, 34l. Poem beginning "He saw my heart's woe, discerned my soul's anguish," n.d., 20l. 10s. A birchwood rocking-chair, 22l.; an ebonized wood arm-chair, 25l.; and a small mahogany side-table, 28l., all three used by her at Haworth.

The total of the two sales was 5,160l. 9s. 6d.]

Literary Gossip.

THE list of honours published at the beginning of this week includes knight-hoods for Dr. Frazer, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, Dr. Mawson, and Mr. George Henschel. Otherwise, it is the usual tribute to commerce and politics.

WE regret to learn that Sir James Murray, whose next instalment of 'The Oxford English Dictionary' (the double section, Traik to Trinity) is announced for the 30th inst., was seized with serious illness after attending the Dictionary Evening of the Philological Society in London on Friday, the 5th inst. It is hoped that he is now in the way of recovery, but he will not for some time be able to attend to or answer any communications.

THE Twenty-First Annual Meeting of the Navy Records Society will be held at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, on the afternoon of Tuesday next.

MESSRS. METHUEN write to point out that Mr. Oxenham's volume of poems, 'Bees in Amber,' the success of which we noted last week, is published by them, not by Messrs. Chatto & Windus.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Canterbury and York Society will be held in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries at Burlington House, on Thursday, July 9th, at 5 P.M. The activities of the Society have been well maintained during the past year, its issues having included parts of the Episcopal Registers of the dioceses of Carlisle, Lincoln, Hereford, and Winchester. Progress has also been made in preliminary work on the Registers of the dioceses of Canterbury, London, Rochester, and Salisbury. The membership is, however, smaller than might be desired; if it were increased, the rate of publication could be considerably accelerated.

THE Curators of Patronage at Edinburgh University are open to receive applications for the chair of Prof. MacKinnon (whose retirement we mentioned last week) up to Monday, July 13th. Applications, together with eight copies of testimonials, must be lodged with the Secretary to the Curators, Mr. A. B. Fleming, 4, Albyn Place, Edinburgh, on or before that date.

THE Tripos lists at Cambridge show, as usual, more First Classes in Science than in any other course of study. Women have beaten men in gaining distinction in mediæval and modern languages.

It is pleasant to see Mr. G. K. M. Butler, the son of the Master of Trinity, repeating his brother's successes with a First in History after a First in Classics, and the Gladstone Prize, which, however, he divides with two other candidates.

EXAMINATION PAPERS are often entertaining, and often, too, one element in the amusement they afford is a perception of the contrast between the vastness

of the questions suggested and the narrowness of the resources from which they will have to be answered. We have before us the papers recently set at the Preliminary Examination for Elementary School Teachers' Certificate. The History questions show this contrast strikingly. They are above the average in general interest, but it would take a wise and learned person to write more than two or three banal sentences upon most of them, unless, indeed, he were at liberty as an alternative to write a small book. For instance:—

"Explain the circumstances that lead [sic] up to the execution of Sir Thomas More. How far do you think that Henry's action can be justified either on religious or political grounds?"

or

"Write notes on one of the following:—

"(a) Roads and communications in Saxon times, in the later Middle Ages, and in the eighteenth century.

"(b) The three-field system and its abolition.

"(c) Popular amusements in the Middle Ages or in the reign of James I.

"(d) The main changes in architecture, both ecclesiastical and domestic, during the sixteenth century."

This is pretty good for a Preliminary Examination.

The English Literature questions, among verse quotations to be commented on in a manner to show knowledge of the poem, include a stanza of the 'Rubáiyát.' It seems to us a very open question whether there is any sense in giving Omar Khayyam to these young students to read. That poet is at once somewhat enervating and too exotic, unless we may suppose that our youthful geniuses have hit on a mystic meaning unknown to many adult readers of FitzGerald's poem.

In the autumn will be published the story of the adventures of Capt. Scott, to which Sir J. M. Barrie will contribute a prefatory chapter, while Charles Turley, the author of 'Godfrey Marten, Schoolboy,' will retell simply, and as far as possible in Capt. Scott's own words, the tale of the Discovery and the Terra Nova. The book is being written at the instance of Lady Scott, and will be published by Messrs. Smith & Elder.

MISS WINIFRED HOLT, the American representative at the International Conference of Workers for the Blind, has written a Life of Henry Fawcett, which Messrs. Constable will shortly publish under the title 'A Beacon for the Blind.' Viscount Bryce has added an Introduction to it, and we understand that the word "blind" in the title is to be taken in something of a Maeterlinckian sense. Miss Holt some years ago gave up her work as a sculptor to devote herself to the blind, and started in rooms in her own home the New York Association for the Blind. The Association then commanded capital to the amount of only \$400 (and these borrowed); it now possesses, free from debt, a model "Light-house," or head-quarters, a model workshop, a Vacation Home, and an endowment fund which reaches nearly \$300,000.

It is proposed to issue in October next the first number of a quarterly review to be entitled *The New Edinburgh Magazine: a University and City Review*, designed to link together the members of the University of Edinburgh. The editor is Mr. James Munro, and Prof. Sir Edward Schäfer will contribute a paper on 'Some Useful Adjuncts to a University Education.' Other papers promised are 'German and British Universities,' by the Rev. R. V. Holt; 'The Relations of University and City,' by Prof. Cecil Wyld; and 'Recent Developments in Medicine,' by Dr. J. G. Comrie. Prof. Baldwin Brown and Dr. Schlapp will write on the beauty and archaeological interest of Edinburgh; and Mr. George Kitchin on Edinburgh as a literary centre. Prof. Seth is to supply a note on Prof. Campbell Fraser.

"We find in ancient civilizations many phenomena that [to-day are] specialties of American Society, phenomena to be sought in vain in European civilization."

This is a dictum of Prof. Ferrero's, from a book of his to be published immediately by Messrs. Putnam, entitled 'Ancient Rome and Modern America.' It will be interesting to see exactly how this somewhat sweeping statement is justified.

THE death is announced of Mr. Samuel Cowan, for forty years editor of *The Perthshire Advertiser*, and author of several historical works, including 'The Royal House of Stuart,' 'Life of Queen Margaret,' and 'Three Celtic Earldoms,' and a volume of personal interest, 'Humorous Episodes of a Retired Publisher.'

ON Sunday last the Baroness von Suttner died at Vienna at the age of 71. Born at Prague, the daughter of Franz, Graf von Kinsky, an Austrian general, she married in 1876 Baron von Suttner, who shared her literary tastes and capacity. She was a great traveller, and spent nine years with her husband in the Caucasus. The determining influence of her life was, however, furnished by the war of 1866 and the Bosnian campaign of 1878. These drove her to a detestation of war which inspired first her well-known book 'Die Waffen nieder!' with its sequel 'Marthas Kinder,' and then the work by which she was most widely known, the foundation of the Austrian Peace Society, and the long series of writings and speeches by which she strenuously set forth the horrors and the uselessness of war, and urged the possibility—the moral necessity—of peace. She was a member of the Advisory Council of the Carnegie Peace Foundation and Vice-President of the International Peace Bureau, and in 1905 was awarded the Nobel Prize.

Besides the novels mentioned, she produced near a score of others, as well as sketches, essays, and reports. It may well be that little or nothing of what she wrote will survive independently; it will, nevertheless, certainly in great measure survive through the influence it exercised on public opinion in her own country and generation.

SCIENCE

Robert Boyle: a Biography. By Flora Masson. (Constable & Co., 7s. 6d. net.)

MISS MASSON'S *Life of Robert Boyle*, the discoverer of "Boyle's Law," adds yet another authority to the list of books which must be consulted by the historian who writes that account of "the Invisible College" which has been long overdue—the college or association which was the germ of the Royal Society, and of which Boyle was one of the earliest members. Miss Masson not only gives an excellent biography of Robert Boyle, but she also writes of his wonderful father—Richard Boyle, the great Earl of Cork—one of Elizabeth's soldier statesmen and merchant adventurers, the second son of a widow in straitened circumstances, who made his own way in Ireland, and so married his children that they became members of the great houses of the Howards, the Nevilles, the Cecils, the Clifords, and, in the next generation, the Devonshires and the Hydes. It is true that the weddings were usually solemnized between mere children, the bridegroom afterwards going abroad with his tutor, the bride going to live with her new family, and that they often turned out unhappily. But the alliance remained, and Robert Boyle lived his placid life without disturbance, for he had powerful friends at the Court of Charles I., under the Commonwealth, at the Restoration, and again when religious troubles under James II. wrecked the careers of equally distinguished Fellows of the Royal Society.

His interests centred in science, and his career, as described by Miss Masson, who does not forget to introduce his acquaintance with Milton, is inextricably bound up with the early history of the Royal Society, of which he was President in 1680-81. Of his life there is but little to tell. From Eton he went to Geneva, and from Geneva to London. He lived for a time at Stalbridge in Dorset after the death of his father, moved to Oxford, and in his old age returned to London, where he died in 1691. Miss Masson has not, however, contented herself with a dry statement of facts. She has woven a lively and convincing picture of the stirring times in which he lived; of the struggle with Strafford and the Irish Rebellion which nearly wrecked the great Earl; of the varying fortunes of the family, now enormously wealthy, and again almost in poverty, yet again able to lend to kings. The canvas is well filled, and when the spectator has finished the book he will find that he has gained much sound knowledge of history with a minimum of effort. Miss Masson, too, has provided an excellent Index. The portrait of the Hon. Robert Boyle, which forms the frontispiece, is copied from Kerseboom's picture in the rooms of the Royal Society. It shows him as a delicate and handsome man, lovable and gentle, "the deare Squire," as he remained always to his nieces.

Memorials of Henry Forbes Julian. Written and edited by his Wife, Hester Julian. (Griffin & Co., 6s. net.)

IT WAS in the autumn of 1902 that Miss Hester Pengelly, a daughter of the famous geologist of Torquay, whose name is inseparably associated with the exploration of Kent's Cavern, became the wife of Henry Forbes Julian. As a mining and metallurgical engineer Mr. Julian had occasion to travel professionally in many parts of the world, and it was during a voyage across the Atlantic in 1912, as one of the ill-fated passengers on the *Titanic*, that his active life came, with terrible suddenness, to a close. The widow had many years previously been the biographer of her distinguished father, and now, after recovery from the illness consequent on her bereavement, she has written this volume as an affectionate tribute to the memory of her husband.

Forbes Julian went to South Africa as a young man, and was fortunately there when the early development of the goldfields offered great opportunities to an industrious man with scientific training. It became necessary to secure the most advantageous methods for the reduction of the ores, and it was in work on this subject that he made his mark. Having studied chemistry in Manchester, he applied himself quietly, but perseveringly, to research, and when the method of extracting the gold by means of cyanide solutions was introduced, he did much to assist in putting the new process on a firm industrial basis. Some of his most useful researches were undertaken to ascertain the effect of various oxidizing agents in influencing the dissolution of the metal. He became a patentee of certain improvements, and at a later date was joint author of an excellent technological treatise entitled 'Cyaniding Gold and Silver Ores.'

Always fond of travel, he made a rather extensive journey in the Upper Zambezi Basin, and was one of the earliest Europeans to visit the Victoria Falls. It appears that he succeeded in acquiring valuable concessions from certain native chiefs in the Barotse district, and drew up a report on its natural resources, but his project for its commercial development never reached maturity.

The story of Forbes Julian's life, as recorded in this volume, leaves on the mind of the reader the picture of a quiet, unassuming man of engaging personality, sound in judgment and strict in integrity, who centred his energy on a special field of technical inquiry, and whose steady persistency of purpose—probably due to the Scottish element in his ancestry—enabled him to achieve success where a man of more brilliant parts might have failed. His professional advice on certain questions of metallurgy came to be widely sought, while his high standard of character gave weight to his opinions, and he was thus led to visit many mining centres in Europe, the United States, and Mexico, as well as in South Africa.

Whenever possible, he was accompanied in his travels by his devoted wife, and some of the most interesting parts of this volume have been compiled from her journals. With much taste for science, acquired from her father and promoted by her husband, Mrs. Forbes Julian took great interest in the British Association, and at its annual meetings, as well as at her home in Torquay, came into relation with an exceptionally large circle of distinguished men of science. The last chapter of her volume contains extracts from a remarkable collection of letters of condolence that she received on the occasion of her husband's death.

THE NATURE OF THE X-RAYS.

IN your notice of my book on X-rays (in your issue of June 6th) your reviewer raises one point to which I wish to draw attention.

It is well known that one of the outstanding difficulties, if not the greatest, in modern physics is the nature and mechanism of radiation. The problem of reconciling the wave-nature of heat, light, X-rays, &c., with their peculiar concentrated energy-distribution, is one which is attracting attention from physicists and mathematicians of the highest standing, not only in this country, but throughout Europe.

To meet the difficulty various "quantum" theories have been proposed; and in the case of the X-rays, Prof. Bragg was led some years ago to regard the rays as identical with "neutral-corpuscles." The conception was simple, and had its advantages, but its complete inadequacy to explain the recent work on the diffraction of X-rays by crystals left Prof. Bragg no option but to abandon the theory, which he accordingly did, nearly two years ago.

I am writing to remark on the extreme isolation of your reviewer in his advocacy of this defunct theory of Prof. Bragg's. If your reviewer will honour me by reading chap. xii. of my book—on X-rays and crystals—he will, I hope, get a notion of the work which led Prof. Bragg not only to drop his earlier ideas, but to go over completely to the "enemy." It is, indeed, largely due to the recent wonderful "spectroscopic" researches of Prof. Bragg himself that the X-rays have now definitely taken their place among the vast family of electromagnetic radiations.

The difficulty which remains in the problem of the nature of the X-rays is merely that which all classes of electromagnetic waves present.

G. W. C. KAYE.

** I read before reviewing, not only chap. xii., but the rest of Dr. Kaye's interesting book. In chap. xiii., on 'The Nature of the X-Rays,' he recalls "a few of the responsible suggestions" as to it thus:—

"Röntgen, Boltzmann, and others regarded the rays as longitudinal ether-vibrations of short period and great wave-length.....Michelson suggested that Röntgen-rays were ether vortices: Stokes put forward a theory of irregular pulses in the ether: and finally many physicists, including at one time Röntgen himself and more recently Prof. Bragg, inclined to the view that the rays were flights of material particles which resembled strongly, and were possibly an extreme though electrically neutral form of the parent cathode-rays" (my italics).

After this statement of what he seems to consider the "final" or last-made suggestion as to their nature, he goes on to affirm that

"there can scarcely be any doubt now that X-rays are identical with ultra-violet light of

extremely short wave-lengths; wave-lengths in fact of the order of the diameter of the atom"; and immediately after says:—

"Yet it is not quite all plain sailing, for while it seems certain from the extreme precision observed in the reflection experiments that X-rays are regular light waves and occur in trains of great length, yet the difficulty is that in many of their properties the rays behave strangely like streams of discrete entities, the effects of which are localized in space in much the same way as are the effects of rifle bullets" (my italics).

From the last two passages quoted, I fancied that Dr. Kaye considered some doubt on the subject still permissible, and that those misguided persons who still clung to Prof. Bragg's theory set out above might do so without incurring his condemnation. In this I may have been wrong, but are not his own expressions partly to blame for my error?

For the rest, I have not yet seen in print any formal withdrawal by Prof. Bragg of his view that the X-rays are streams of particles. It is true that at his recent lecture at the Royal Institution he used expressions which suggested that he as well as others had been in error as to the view they had formerly taken of the nature of the rays. But this is very far from a recantation in form; and these are not matters where we can yet be compelled all to think alike. It is even possible that my "isolation" in the matter may not be so "extreme" as Dr. Kaye says.

YOUR REVIEWER.

SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—June 18.—Sir Arthur Evans, President, in the chair.

Mr. Mervyn Macartney read a paper on 'New Facts relating to the Foundations and Construction of St. Paul's Cathedral and their Bearing on the Statements in the "Parentalia." The paper dealt with contemporary investigations of the soil during the rebuilding of the Cathedral, and also with recent excavations. Some interesting objects have been discovered, and our knowledge of the foundations of the old Cathedral has been increased, but doubts are cast on the correctness of data given in the "Parentalia." The careful search through the Cathedral Account-Books, and the examination of the walls and core of the building, have brought many important facts to light, both as to materials and construction.

Mr. Reginald Smith read a paper on 'Irish Brooches of Five Centuries,' embodying a scheme for arranging in chronological order the penannular brooches found in Ireland and occasionally elsewhere. The type of brooch with a pin working as a hoop in the form of an incomplete ring is known in the pre-Roman period of Britain and the La Tène period abroad, but the particular variety that served as a prototype for the Irish series is well represented in Britain, and may be called the "Welsh" type, as it has been found in Wales, and seems to have been worn by the Romanized Britons of the fifth century. A series of lantern-slides and photographs was shown to illustrate the development of this type to its highest point in the eighth century, and its decline in the Viking period under Oriental influences. The Tara and Hunterston brooches, together with a fine specimen in the British Museum from Lord Londesborough's collection, may be placed in the eighth century, as they are related in style to the Lindisfarne Gospels (about 700) and the Book of Kells. A later stage is marked by the find at Croy, Inverness, dated by a coin of Coenwulf of Mercia (about 820); and the series from Rogart, Sutherlandshire, seems to date about 800. There are a few other landmarks, such as the brooch in the Trehiddle hoard (before 875); and the Viking forms are dated more or less precisely by the brooches and fragments in the Goldborough and Cuerdale hoards (early tenth century). A study of the largest collections brings to light a sequence both in form and decoration, and shows the development of the penannular brooch from the sixth to the tenth century, which is reflected to some extent in the Irish illuminated MSS.

MATHEMATICAL.—June 11.—Prof. A. E. H. Love, President, in the chair.

The President announced the award of the De Morgan Medal to Prof. Sir Joseph Larmor for his researches in mathematical physics; the medal will be presented at the annual meeting of the Society (November 13th).

Mr. G. H. Hardy communicated some theorems due to Mr. S. Ramanujan: these theorems are of interest as having been discovered in part by intuition, without Mr. Ramanujan's being aware of previous results of a similar character. These new results depend, however, on two assertions of algebraical identities which have not as yet been proved, although considerable evidence has been accumulated in support of their truth. Assuming these identities, Mr. Ramanujan has proved a number of striking theorems of very varied types.

Prof. E. W. Hobson communicated his paper, 'Theorems relating to Functions defined implicitly, with Applications to the Calculus of Variations.' The object of the paper was to give a general method of establishing the existence of a field of extremals, in Weierstrass's treatment of the Calculus of Variations.

Lieut.-Col. Cunningham communicated an announcement by Mr. R. E. Powers (sent by cable) that the Mersenne's number $2^{107}-1$ is prime, in contradiction to Mersenne's own assertion.

The following papers were communicated by title from the chair: 'Proof of the general Borel-Tauber Theorem,' by Messrs. G. H. Hardy and J. E. Littlewood; 'A Problem of Diophantine Approximation,' by Mr. R. H. Fowler; 'On the Differentiation of a Surface-Integral at a Point of Infinity,' by Mr. J. G. Leatham; and 'Free and Forced Longitudinal Tidal Motion in a Lake,' by Mr. J. Proudman.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

TUES. Roman, 4.30.—'A Mid-Sixteenth-Century Panorama of Rome by Anton van den Wyngaerde of Brussels,' Mr. W. St. Clair Beadley.
WED. Archaeological Institute, 4.30.—'Indications of Earthworks in Ashdown Forest,' Mr. Gordon Home; 'Further Examples of English Medieval Alabaster-Work,' Dr. P. Nelson.
THURS. Geographical, 5.—'Lithological Map of the British Isles,' Mr. A. G. Oliver.
— English Goethe, 8.30.—'Züge aus Goethe's ministeriellen Tätigkeit,' Dr. Hugo Mayer.

Science Gossip.

A MEETING of the Women's Industrial Council was held on Tuesday afternoon at the house of Mrs. W. R. Malcolm, 1, Princes Gardens, W. Lady Emmott presided, and addresses upon the work of the Council's Nursery Training School were given by Mrs. Alys Russell, who is acquainted with one of the present students; Dr. Eric Pritchard, who has been the school's medical adviser from the day of its opening; and Mr. Tom Lloyd, whose child is being tended by a nurse trained in it. More girls than can be received are seeking admission, and employers are applying for more than ten times as many nursemaids as can be trained. The Council is therefore anxious to remove the school from its present quarters at 4, King Edward's Road, Hackney, to larger premises in some rather more accessible neighbourhood, and is asking for donations and subscriptions that may enable it to do so. We are glad to give publicity to this endeavour, not only in the interests of the children of whom the nursemaids in the first instance take charge, but yet more in the interests of the young women themselves and their families and friends.

We remind our readers of the joint session of the Aristotelian Society, the British Psychological Society, and the Mind Association, which takes place next Saturday and Sunday at Durham. Discussions will be held on 'The Role of Repression in Forgetting' and 'The Status of Sense Data,' and Prof. S. Alexander will deal with 'Freedom.'

THE designs for the new St. Paul's Bridge have been on view in St. Paul's Churchyard this week, including the efforts of three prize-winners. They are more satisfactory on the engineering side than on the architectural.

Science Progress for July begins with an editorial on Irrationalism, in which it is argued that many persons who are entirely sane as regards the ordinary occurrences of life are yet unable to reason accurately regarding matters outside them. The scientific articles deal with the Temperature of Mars, the Birthtime of the World, Sea Fisheries, and the curious subject of Coloured Thinking. A technical article on the Photographic and Mechanical Processes in the Reproduction of Illustrations, by Mr. R. Steele, should be of use to writers of illustrated books.

At the annual meeting of the Society of Arts, on Wednesday last, a new by-law was adopted authorizing Members of the Society to call themselves Fellows. Since its foundation in 1754 the Society has consisted of Members only; but, as most of the younger Societies use the term "Fellow," it has been deemed advisable to follow their practice. The "F.S.A." however, will hardly escape confusion with the Antiquaries.

MR. CHANCELLOR is presenting to the House of Commons a Bill for the entire abolition of vivisection:—

"It shall not be lawful [the Bill recites] to subject any animal to vivisection, that is to say, to perform on any live animal, with or without anaesthetics, any experiment or demonstration or inoculation of a nature to give pain or suffering, either directly or in its after effects,"

for any scientific purpose. Entry on warrant by justice is to be enjoined wherever reasonable suspicion arises that vivisection is going on.

It is not difficult to forecast the lines of argument on either side. Somebody is sure to remind us that it is illogical to make all this fuss about vivisection and inoculation while we rather encourage than condone the cruelties incident to otter-hunting and beagling. Much will be made on the one side of the greatness, and on the other of the futility, of what the surgeon has learnt through vivisection. However it may go, it seems to us entirely wholesome that there should exist a strong resentment in the public conscience against the ruthless use of animals even for the benefit of humanity.

PROF. ALFRED LACROIX, of the Musée d'Histoire Naturelle, has been elected by the Académie des Sciences "Secrétaire Perpétuel" for Natural Sciences.

A 'Bibliographie Méthodique des Livres de Médecine: Chirurgie, Pharmacie, Sciences, 1900-15,' is to appear in Par.'s next September. It promises to be thoroughly revised and up-to-date.

MR. JOHN MCFARLANE, of the University of Manchester, is about to publish with Messrs. Pitman a work on economic geography. The increasing interest in geography as an educational subject is among the best of modern pedagogical developments, and a good book on its economic aspects will undoubtedly be a real service to education.

THE centenary of the discovery of electro-magnetism by the Danish Professor H. C. Oersted, in 1820, will be celebrated in various ways in Copenhagen, a committee having been formed to arrange for international congresses, as well as a scientific exhibition.

FINE ARTS

Mexican Archaeology: an Introduction to the Archaeology of the Mexican and Mayan Civilizations of Pre-Spanish America. By Thomas A. Joyce. (Lee Warner, 12s. 6d. net.)

This book belongs to the excellent series of "Handbooks to Ancient Civilizations" brought out by the Medici Society, a series to which the author contributed in 1912 a volume on South American Archaeology. In 384 pages, with more than a hundred illustrations, he seeks here to summarize the extent of our knowledge concerning the life and culture of the Mexican and Mayan peoples of pre-Spanish America. The book makes a clear-cut division between the areas occupied by the two peoples, the first half dealing wholly with the Mexican area, to the north and west of Tehuantepec; the second with the Mayan, mainly to the south and east of that isthmus. Mr. Joyce admits that from the chronological and cultural points of view the Mayan should have come first, but adopts a contrary arrangement because a knowledge of Mexican civilization supplies the greater part of the material for the interpretation of Mayan archaeology. Though this reason may be sound, it need not bind a reviewer, and we propose to adopt the order of time rather than that of the author. He states as one consideration that led him to undertake the work the fact, which cannot be denied, but is to be regretted, that Englishmen, who have done so much in the past for Americanist studies, have sadly fallen back of late years, and have been surpassed by German investigators. It may be hoped that the book will serve as a stimulus to English scholars to renew their exertions in this field.

In an appendix to the volume Mr. Joyce has arranged in tabular form a provisional scheme of dating, which can, of course, only be taken as approximate. The dates suggested by him are derived from the monuments, and go as far back as the thirteenth cycle of the long count, equivalent in European dating to 3643 years B.C. The dates corresponding to traditional events begin with the migration of the Tutul-Xiu from Nonoual, which is timed to have started at 161 A.D. The immigrants hear of Chichen Itza, and settle there about 496. Though that settlement is said to have been destroyed in 615, some of the architectural remains there are among the finest of those now extant. Here are buildings which give evidence of successive additions to the original structure, a remarkable edifice called the Castillo, erected on a graduated pyramid of great height, and other remains. Mr. Joyce distributes them into three, or possibly four, periods; the earliest represented by mounds distinguished by a date in the long count, and the later ones by the buildings we have mentioned. The immigrants had wan-

dered back to Chichen Itza about 970, and again established themselves there. About 989 they founded Uxmal. Chichen Itza was again depopulated about 1187. A party of the Xiu, wishing in the sixteenth century to perform certain ceremonies at their old home there, asked and obtained leave to pass through hostile territory, but were enticed into a building and massacred. Meanwhile the Spaniards had appeared in the country, and native history had reached its close.

Our knowledge of the history and beliefs of the Quiché people is mainly derived from the 'Popol Vuh,' a record of their traditions, of which we possess only a late transcript that may not be altogether trustworthy. Their myth of their own origin is that the gods after having created first the earth added the animals, and also created men, first from clay and then from wood, but destroyed both for their want of intelligence. Finally, in a fourth creation, they fashioned four men out of maize, of whom the first three were ancestors of the several Quiché tribes, and the fourth had no descendants. In the meantime men had passed through many experiences from the jealousy of their creators, who found the creatures they had made too perfect. The principal god of the Quiché is represented by the feathered snake. They believed also in many supernatural beings, who mostly delighted in mischief. Mr. Joyce gives an excellent abridgment of the cosmogony of the 'Popol Vuh,' which presents many curious features. There is the tradition of a great deluge, of a virgin birth, and other elements which may possibly be due to the imagination of the transcriber, but are more likely to be evidences of the uniform working of the human mind when engaged in the development of religious ideas.

The author next discusses the Mayan calendar, which affords the material for his suggestions as to dates, and which determined the times of the several festivals. The calendar, which noted the changes of the agricultural year, and the religious observances necessary to promote fertility and avert disaster, gave great influence to the priests of the country. Among the Quiché, the theory of the close relation of their ancestors to the creating gods led to the chiefs being looked upon as interpreters of the will of those gods. Whether human sacrifices were offered in early times is a question Mr. Joyce is not prepared to settle. He thinks that the negative evidence afforded by Mayan sculptures suffices to show that the practice was exceptional, if it existed at all. A wall-painting at Chichen Itza seems to picture a human sacrifice, but it is on a late building.

Though survivals of the ancient worship may be traced in present-day observances, Mr. Joyce is undoubtedly right when he says that the student of folk-lore who desires to collect these relics of a former religion must unite in an unusual degree perseverance and patience, and must be prepared to devote considerable time to the work.

The little that is known of the social systems of the Maya, their migrations and trade, their weapons and their wars, is ably summarized. The sculptures and the manuscripts or codices afford more indications of their costumes, their daily life, and crafts. They had gold and copper, but were practically living in the Stone Age, and their implements present very curious forms, of which examples found in British Honduras may be seen at the British Museum. A fine painted vase representing a visit paid to a chief by an inferior, is figured in a folding plate, and is an excellent specimen of Mayan art. That is a subject upon which further investigation and classification are much to be desired.

The magnificent architectural remains on the Mayan area, many of them hidden in almost impenetrable forests and in districts sparsely inhabited or subject only to savage races, could not be dealt with adequately in a single chapter of 36 pages only; but Mr. Joyce has discussed the ruins as fully as the space at his disposal would admit, and has furnished an interesting account of some of their principal features, with appropriate illustrations. As to the superficial similarity between the Mayan buildings and those of South-East Asia, close analysis serves largely to diminish the effect of it; and similarity of ornament means little unless it can be shown to arise from similarity of the thought that inspired it.

The subject of the first portion of the work, Mexican archaeology, is treated in an equally satisfactory manner. Here there is more material for the tribal history; and the manuscripts supply figures of the numerous gods which were worshipped by the several tribes. They also give evidence of the savage rites which accompanied that worship in the form of human sacrifice, and in some cases with cruel torture. In this connexion the complications of the calendar and the various periodical feasts are considered. The system of writing, the functions of the priests, the practice of medicine, and the ceremonies of burial are briefly described. A summary account is given of the social organization of the Mexicans, their weapons, and the development of trade and the administration of justice among them. Specimens of stone and obsidian instruments from the rich collections of the British Museum, and other objects illustrating the crafts, dress, and daily life of the Mexicans, are figured and described. Some of the more striking architectural remains and typical specimens of the pottery complete the picture of the civilization existing in Mexico before its conquest by the Spaniards, which Mr. Joyce set himself to give.

A brief bibliography would have added to the usefulness of the book. It is true, as Mr. Joyce says, that such a list may be found elsewhere; but the literature concerned with Mexico is so extensive that a summary account of the special works on which he has relied for the collection of his materials would have been of advantage to the reader. At

any rate, we may say with confidence that Mr. Joyce has used well his special opportunities for the study of his subject, and has produced a volume of great value and interest.

CURRENT EXHIBITIONS.

Of the two etchers now showing at the Dowdeswell Galleries, Mr. Ernest S. Lumsden is an example of the safe accomplishment and not very inspired vision common among English exponents of the art. Mr. Clifford Addams has a talent of more definite character, and is, indeed, one of the most interesting etchers recently introduced to our notice. *Mes Enfants dans mon Atelier* (13) may serve to cast a light on the kind of inspiration we find in these prints. A pile of chairs and a table-cloth are doing duty for a stage coach, perhaps, or something, at any rate, out of the magical world of story-telling; and there is apparently a ferocious attack by bandits going forward, into which the children fling themselves heartily. Their father has a like talent for playing at romance, throwing over the actualities of his subject-matter the glamour of historic and artistic association. *St. Martin's Lane* (27) is not very like *St. Martin's Lane*, but is magnificently full of colour and varied life. So also *Gambra's Café, Venice* (30), and the *Doorway, S. Gregorio* (9), hardly convince us as representations of these places as they are, but are lavishly and luxuriously expressive of the artist's view of them. Mr. Addams has the gift of fantasy, but gives us, perhaps, more than is usual even with romanticists the sense that drawing is for him histrionic. We might cite the furious wealth of sparkling detail in *A Soho Alley* (46), the swaggering picturesqueness of *Staple Yard, Philadelphia* (31), or the silence of dead water in *An Obscure Turning, Venice* (22), as indicating his variety. The flamboyant, shoddy magnificence of *Wagner's Garden, Venice* (30), looks like a humorous recognition in another artist of a weakness of taste he himself shares.

At Messrs. Connell's Galleries, Miss Katherine Cameron also exhibits etchings, together with certain water-colours which have much of the breadth of draughtsmanship of the work of her more famous brother. Her use of colour, on the other hand, is far less distinguished, and in No. 6 particularly this spoils a good design. She appears conscious of this tendency to gaudiness, and sometimes, as in No. 7, uses a dark-toned paper to counteract it. The device does not, however, serve instead of a fine colour-sense. In No. 15 a bold decorative panel, *Cyclamen*, she scores a success which is not repeated in the pendent *Delphinium* (19). All her still life has a certain boldness and accomplishment: it is the sort of work that gets medals.

If we could select the most capable from Mr. A. Birk's water-colours of Algeria (at the Fine Art Society's Galleries), we should find the same telling display of confident ability. No one could say, from such landscapes as Nos. 1, 7, 15, 23, 31, or 40, that the artist was incompetent, though it is somewhat puzzling to find a man with such command of his materials, and so little wish to use them for purposes of beauty of the finer kind. His interiors and figure painting are so inferior as to suggest the presence behind his landscape practice of some unknown original artist, of whom he is the faithful copyist.

At the Carfax Gallery, Mr. Lucien Pissarro is well represented by a series of landscapes, of which *Pine Wood, Chippendale* (33), is perhaps the most attractive in its evocation of a romantic subject by very simple means. Of the other exhibitors, Miss Diana White and Mr. J. B. Manson are closely related to him artistically. The former is best in such a dignified treatment of still life as *The Yellow Plaque* (34). Mr. Manson's *Rhododendron Wood* (15) and *Spring, Torrington* (16), are a great improvement on his earlier work, which is shown also in its welter of bright colours resulting in tameness (1 and 41, for example). He appears to be emerging into a use of colour more constructive and scientific. Mr. Milne and Mr. Squire are somewhat different. Mr. Milne reveals, indeed, little talent for realism. Painting from nature only fidgets a certain natural instinct for decoration, which shows itself in No. 32. Mr. Squire has on occasion a great gift as colourist, fresh, clear, and inventive, as in *A Bunch of Flowers* (39), variedly rich and observant in *Clayheaps* (23). Altogether, it is a modest, but admirable little exhibition.

The Summer Exhibition of the Goupil Gallery is a lively and attractive show in which almost all the pictures are painted with apparent ease and pleasure. In some instances (the graceful fantasies of Mr. J. W. Morrice—17, 38, and 40—may be taken as not unfavourable examples) this fluency is purchased at the expense of extreme slightness of subject-matter; but Mr. P. W. Steer is represented by a work of unusual solidity, *Carmina* (18), a harmony in rose reds and browns, well orchestrated on a sufficient plastic basis. His *Portrait* (30), with its rather laboured head, lays claim to similar quality, but has not the elastic and natural structure of the former picture. Both canvases date, we fancy, about a dozen years back. Mr. Brangwyn's *Market-Place, Bruges* (29), is one of the best of his recent paintings; and there is an oil painting by Conder, *Brighton Front* (23), which is uniquely successful in the vein of relatively full realism in which he challenged comparisons, as a rule disastrously, with Whistler. Here for once he is almost masculine, and the attempt at closer rendering of natural effect has not hampered his ingenuity in devising a colour-scheme rich in variety, yet simple in effect. Spencer Gore's *Mornington Crescent* (5) has also great refinement.

On the other hand, Mr. Nicholson's contributions (22, 24, 26, and 28), clever as they are, have not quite the definitive rightness he sometimes attains in his happiest moments, and the decisive method thus looks a little imposed upon his subject-matter, rather than arising naturally from it. Mrs. Nicholson approaches her husband's accomplishment less nearly than on certain previous occasions in her somewhat wooden *Portrait Heads* (34 and 36). When the stylistic use of flat tones of colour is, as in these works, only approximately suggestive of nature, such typical nineteenth-century painters as Buxton Knight (32 and 33) and Bonvin (39), with their more laborious broken colour, become formidable neighbours.

At the Chenil Gallery, Mr. David Bomberg shows a considerable number of works, some of which, such as Nos. 9, 25, 26, 33, 36, or 44, confirm our opinion, already more than once expressed, of his considerable abilities. To our own taste he would have been more interesting had he been a little less successful in adapting himself to the latest fashions. His work looks as if he were somewhat feverishly conscious of his public, yet, unfortunately, failed to have any respect for it.

THE 'ROMAN CHARITY.'

The picture 'Roman Charity,' by Tintoretto, is at the present time on exhibition at the Sicilian Galleries, Southampton Row, W.C., where it may be seen free of charge by all who are interested. The facts I have been able to substantiate in relation to its history are not many, but certainly sufficient to attest the genuine character of the work. Formerly the property of George IV., it was sold by him to a wealthy stockbroker, and at his death it passed into the possession of his daughter. In 1896 the picture became the subject of litigation, but I am unable to deal with its history since that date. Sir Richard Holmes, Librarian at Windsor Castle, referred to this special painting as "a great and fine work," and remarked on "its history and importance." The subject-matter of the picture, from which no doubt Byron derived his inspiration, is fully treated in stanzas 150 and 151 of 'Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.' From careful inspection and examination of the painting, I should judge it to be one of the finest examples of Tintoretto's work in existence.

H. VERNON CAREY.

It may interest Mr. Guthrie to know that the 'Roman Charity,' by Tintoretto, is now on view at the Sicilian Art Gallery, Sicilian Avenue, Bloomsbury Square, W.C. It was sold by one of the Georges for 30,000*l.* many years ago, and is once more in the market.

This picture was the subject of much litigation a few years back, but its genuineness was confirmed by the late Sir Richard Holmes.

WILLIAM HAMILTON GREGORY.

A PAINTING the subject of which is as described by your correspondent hangs (or did hang) in one of the small rooms in Hampton Court Palace. Was it removed there from Windsor? A copy is to be seen at Arbury Hall, Warwickshire.

JENNETT HUMPHREYS.

I THANK you for the publication of my letter on Tintoretto's great painting, which, as I anticipated, has led to further information. It is, indeed, a noble work, and quite comes up to the idea I had formed. It is a matter of public interest that any work by one of the world's great painters should, when once it has been acquired by the nation, not be lost sight of. It is not, perhaps, essential that every such work should be purchased for the nation, or even retained in the collection in which it has once been (although in this case one may wonder why the eighteenth-century authorities parted with this example of Venetian art). But it is essential to the completeness of our art knowledge that a record should be kept of where such works go to, and how and where they can be seen. Indeed, it might be as well if, in the case of pictures once thought important enough to be exhibited in the nation's great galleries, private purchasers were made to sign an undertaking that they would allow the public, or art critics and art students at least, to view these pictures under certain specified conditions, say, once a year or on certain specified days.

The world's great work belongs to the world, and should be its inalienable heritage.

I thank you for the information conveyed in the letter you were kind enough to let me see before publishing it, and thus for the knowledge that has enabled me to see the picture.

EDWARD GUTHRIE.

* * * We thank further correspondents for letters.

FINE ART SALES.

THE NORTHWICK ENGRAVINGS.

THE collection of engravings formed by John, Lord Northwick, in the first half of the last century, has been sold this week by Messrs. Christie. The prints had remained in folios since they were collected, and were generally in fine condition. Many were from the collection of Sir Thomas Lawrence, and stamped with his mark. The sale will be notable for the fact that a first state of Valentine Green's 'Lady Betty Deimé and Children,' after Reynolds, realized 1,837l. 10s., the highest price yet given at auction for an engraving. Prices of other important lots in the first three days follow:—

After Reynolds: Lady Bampfylde, by T. Watson, first published state, 420l. Hon. Mrs. Beresford, with the Marchioness Townshend and Mrs. Gardiner, by V. Green, first state, 204l. 15s. Mrs. Carnac, by J. R. Smith, first published state, 1,050l. Lady Elizabeth Compton, by V. Green, first state, 252l. Diana, Viscountess Crosbie, by W. Dickinson, first state, 693l. The Brothers Gawler ('Schoolboys'), by J. R. Smith, first published state, 325l. 10s. Jane, Duchess of Gordon, by W. Dickinson, first state, 262l. 10s. Lady Jane Halliday, by V. Green, first state, 588l. Mrs. Hardinge, by T. Watson, first published state, 262l. 10s. Miss Frances Harris, by J. Grozer, first state, before any letters, 304l. 10s. Lady Harriet Herbert, by V. Green, second state, with the publication line, 152l. 5s. Lady Caroline Howard, by the same, first state, 283l. 10s. Hon. Frances Ingram, by J. R. Smith, first state, 173l. 5s. Miss Jacobs, by J. Spilsbury, proof before any letters, before the plate was cleaned, 162l. 15s. Miss Frances Kemble, in black dress, by J. Jones, first state, 152l. 5s. Lady Louisa Manners, by V. Green, first state, 462l. Mrs. Mathew, by W. Dickinson, first published state, 420l. Mrs. Pelham feeding Chickens, by the same, fine impression of the only state, 420l. Lady Caroline Price, by J. Jones, first state, 189l. Isabella, Duchess of Rutland, by V. Green, first state, 756l. Col. Tarleton, by J. R. Smith, first state, 257l. 5s. The Ladies Waldegrave, by V. Green, first state, 367l. 10s.

THE BASCOM COIN SALE.

ON Monday, the 15th inst., and the following day, Messrs. Sotheby sold the collection of Anglo-Saxon and English coins formed by Mr. G. J. Bascom of New York, the chief lots being:—Pennies: Mercia, Cynethryth, 796, 25l. 10s.; Wiglaf, circa 830, believed to be a unique variety, 100l.; Beornwulf, 823-5, 39l. Kent, Egebert, 765-91, one of four specimens known, 48l. 10s.; Baldred, 806-25, Canterbury Penny, only one other specimen known, 75l.; Jaenberht, Archbishop of Canterbury, 766-90, 35l. East Anglia, Æthelstan I., 828-37, only four other specimens known, 26l. St. Martin of Lincoln, a very scarce coin, 70l. 10s. Northumbria, Styca of Ecgfrith, 670-85, 25l.; Eanred, Archbishop of York, 807-41, Penny, 29l. 10s.; Sihtric, 921-6, Penny, believed to be unique, 38l. 10s. Wessex, Egebeort, 802-38, Penny, 28l. 10s. Henry IV. of England, London Farthing, said to be unique, 24l. 5s. Henry VII., third coinage, Septim Shilling, 35l. Edward II., London Penny, sovereign type, 35l. Mary I., Sola Half-Groat, 27l. 10s. Elizabeth, Three-Farthings, London mint, 1563, 25l.

The total of the sale was 1,579l. 6s.

OTHER SALES.

AT Messrs. Christie's on Friday, the 19th inst., De Wint's drawing of Kenilworth, with cattle and sheep in the foreground, fetched 210l.; and B. W. Leader's picture On the Thames, 325l. 10s.

AT Messrs. Sotheby's sale of engravings on Wednesday, the 17th inst., and the following day, the most important lots were: Jones, after Romney, Edmund Burke, 98l. Cousins, after Lawrence, Master Lambton, 130l. Lucas, after Constable, The Lock, 80l.; The Cornfield, 102l.; The Vale of Dedham, 92l. Knight, after Opie, The Tired Soldier, and The Elopement, a pair, printed in colours, 70l.

Fine Art Gossip.

THE latest *Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects* gives the text of a paper on 'Beautiful London,' recently read before the Institute by Mr. Raffles Davison. In the discussion which followed, we were interested to see that Sir Aston Webb emphasized a point which, if minor, is yet of some æsthetic importance—the architecture of shop-fronts. He contended with reason that Regent Street, now rebuilding, must not have the continuous glass fronts which many tradesmen have persuaded themselves are essential for their interests, regardless of the effect on a great street, when towering buildings are made to look as if they were supported on nothing but sheets of plate-glass. Several large shops have recently been built with piers—a plan which not only adds to the dignity of the appearance of the street, but is also more favourable than the use of continuous sheets of glass to the good display of wares.

Something might, we think, be learnt by the citizens of London as to this latter art. We share the wonder of a German savant who recently visited us—expecting much in the way of our native feeling for beauty—at the hideousness of most shop-windows. It must argue some real defect when, quite needlessly, people invent and repeat such ugly arrangements as those presented by the great majority of shops, or make such incongruous combinations as the bunches of Madonna lilies or chrysanthemums one often sees set up in the midst of crowded bales of drab and grey cloth in tailors' windows. Before shopkeepers build with an eye to the street as a whole, they might, perhaps, be induced to dress their windows from that point of view. As it is, the humble greengrocer is in many streets the most valuable citizen in helping to beautify his town.

No. 17 of *The Journal of the Imperial Arts League* has, as usual, some interesting articles and letters. 'Vox Populi—at Chelsea' deals sarcastically with the wisdom of the Borough Council in matters of art. Mr. R. R. Tatlock considers 'The Artificial Lighting of Pictures' in a practical spirit; and Mr. Harold Speed's paper on 'Art and the Representation of Visual Nature,' though loosely written, is enlightening.

From the notes we gather that the United States admit original paintings, drawings, &c., free of duty, while the Australian Customs impose a duty. The League has joined Australian artists in protesting against this.

It is proposed to erect a monument to the memory of Marie Bashkirtseff at Nice. A committee has been formed for the purpose, and M. Michel de Tarnowsky has undertaken to execute the work.

THE Dublin Museum has recently acquired an interesting collection of gold objects, consisting of a torque, a bracelet, two pins, the model of a shield, and five small models of flat axes. These objects, which were found in the neighbourhood of Strangford Lough, belong to one of the later periods of the Bronze Age.

M. PEYTEL has bequeathed to the Louvre twenty pictures chosen among the best in his collection. Portraits of J. F. Millet by himself; of Alphonse Daudet and his daughter, by Carrière; of King Edward VII. as Prince of Wales, by Bastien-Lepage; and 'Allée d'Arbres à l'Automne,' by Sisley, form the most noteworthy part of this valuable gift.

MUSIC

Wagner as Man and Artist. By Ernest Newman. (Dent & Sons, 7s. 6d. net.)

IN this interesting book the author has tried to reconstruct Wagner as man and musician from his own letters, his autobiography, the letters and reminiscences of others, his prose works, and his music; and this is an excellent way of studying him. Letters which at the time they were written were only meant for the persons to whom they were addressed are specially useful as testimony. An autobiography may not be always sincere, and Wagner's, only when compared with the other sources named, becomes valuable in revealing the real man. We are told that Wagner had a complex character—varying from saint to sinner; and, since his chief biographers have been inclined to hide his faults, Mr. Newman can scarcely be blamed for showing his mean behaviour, his distortions, subterfuges, and even, as in the case of Minna, falsehoods. Yet it seems a pity, now that his works are classic, to recall faults which in most cases arose from a highly excitable and moody nature. Macaulay, when mentioning facts in Clive's life which in ordinary men would be strongly condemned, remarked that great men must not be judged by the ordinary standard.

In the section on 'The Artist in Theory,' Mr. Newman speaks of the poetic spirit in Beethoven, of which that composer was "only dimly conscious, but which Wagner from the beginning saw to be inherent in him." We, however, believe that Beethoven was fully aware of it, and, in some instances, named the poetic basis. Schindler, long before Wagner, felt that there were meanings in many of Beethoven's works.

Mr. Newman's statement that "giants like Bach, Beethoven, and Mozart are seen to be loaded with chains of their own and their fellows' forging" is strong. They found the restraint useful, and Beethoven, with whom we are here specially concerned, frequently loosened his chains, if he never shook them off.

Again, speaking of

"the efforts made in our own day by the carrying over of themes from one movement to another, as in César Franck's Sonata for violin and piano,"

the author remarks that

"in a piece of ostensibly abstract music the recurrence simply puzzles us [and adds:] No satisfactory answer can be given—except in terms of a programme—to the question why a theme that has apparently served its purpose should be resuscitated by the composer at a later stage, in preference to the invention of a fresh theme."

We cannot see anything puzzling in this. It was done to promote unity, and dates not from "our own day," but from the seventeenth century; moreover, Beethoven made prominent use of it.

"Wagner [we read] was uncomfortable until he had made everything visible that formerly had been left to the imagination." We certainly agree with

the author that he would have done better to repose faith in the imagination of his audience, and omit many doubtful things—such, for instance, as the dragon in 'Siegfried.' Several instances, however, are mentioned in which Wagner's practice was inconsistent with his theory: he objected to instrumental music which required a programme to convey its meaning—i.e., to symphonic poems. So Mr. Newman declares that the 'Tannhäuser' and other overtures of Wagner are, in fact, "artistic solecisms." At a first performance of the overture just mentioned, the music cannot, of course, convey its meaning to an audience any more clearly than 'Ein Heldenleben' without a literary explanation of its contents. But at all subsequent performances the meaning would be clear; and many, even at a first hearing, would have previously discovered, by examining the vocal scores, that the overtures were epitomes of the operas. Mr. Newman considers, and not without reason, that such overtures are irrational; the operatic overture in fact "is now virtually abolished." Beethoven's 'Leonore,' No. 3 Overture, is certainly an anti-climax, while the themes in Wagner's 'Meistersinger' Overture are heard so often in the course of the work that the overture seems unnecessary. In a concert-room it is most effective, and even as abstract music has compelling power.

Mr. Newman's book is ably written, and calculated to stimulate thought.

OPERA AT DRURY LANE.

M. IGOR STRAVINSKY's opera-ballet, 'Le Rossignol,' was produced at Drury Lane on Thursday evening in last week. His 'Petrouchka,' when first produced at Covent Garden, seemed to mark him as the coming man among modern composers. The rhythmic life, the masterly orchestration, the spontaneity of the music, and the congruency of tone and action were the strong points in this all too brief masterpiece. In the 'Sacre du Printemps' he created a strange, though not a strong impression. Andersen's tale of 'The Nightingale,' on which the new work is based, seemed to suggest expressive and beautiful music. The realism on the stage and in the orchestra during the scene in the palace of the Chinese Emperor was certainly clever, and the scene was wonderfully attractive. But the singing of the "Nightingale" proved disappointing. It was declared by the Chamberlain to be marvellous, and by the courtiers to be beautiful; to us, however, it appeared to be lacking in inspiration; moreover, the singer, Mlle. Aurelia Dobrowolska, who stood in the orchestra with her back to the stage, was uncertain, and not always quite in tune. But the illusion, especially in the opening scene, was spoiled by the fact that she was visible, and by the flute notes also doing duty for the bird. The prelude and the fisherman's music were reasonable, but later the composer seemed principally occupied in making experiments in orchestration. We respect M. Stravinsky be-

cause, as we noted above, he has displayed power; but this ballet does not strike us as a step in advance. 'Petrouchka' was natural, this is artificial. M. Émile Cooper conducted most skilfully.

'Midas,' which followed, is a mythological comedy by M. Michel Fokine, with music by M. Maximilien Steinberg, who conducted. The comedy was at times too much like farce, and the music, if sound and intelligible, was not particularly characteristic. Madame Tamar Karsavina's dancing was very graceful.

Dr. Strauss's ballet, 'La Légende de Joseph,' was produced last Tuesday evening. The first thing that strikes one is the simplicity of the music. Here and there are sounds which remind one of 'Salome'; but apart from these there is nothing likely to arouse discussion. The composer has already attempted in his 'Rosenkavalier' to write in a simpler style, and the present work is a further step in the same direction. This simplicity is pleasant, but whether it is natural or assumed may be doubted. The ballet is based on the story, or, as it is called, the legend, of Joseph and Potiphar's wife as related in the Old Testament. Herr Hugo von Hofmannsthal has retained the Bible names and the story, but the period is that of the Renaissance in Italy. This is a permissible transposition, since the characters are said to be symbolical; the names then ought also to have been changed. The spectacle on the stage is sumptuous, and will, we believe, attract—at any rate at first—more than the music. The part of Potiphar's wife was played in an impassioned manner by Madame Karsavina. M. Léonide Miasine, the young dancer who impersonated Joseph, is clever and dignified.

The performance under the direction of Dr. Strauss was exceedingly fine, and the light scoring of the music accompanying the dances is as striking as its diatonic character. It was undoubtedly a success. Dr. Strauss must know that, as regards the great public, simplicity in art makes a stronger appeal than the highest display of skill. It is difficult to be simple and interesting; but the symphonic poems 'Tod und Verklärung' and 'Don Juan' show that he can overcome that difficulty.

THE ORFEO CATALA.

THE ORFEO CATALA, a choral society founded at Barcelona in 1891, gave the first of three concerts at the Royal Albert Hall last Saturday afternoon. It was specially organized by Señor Lluís Millet, the conductor, to revive interest in the folk-songs and old sacred music. The programme of this first concert included some popular Catalan songs, and choral pieces by modern musicians, notably Millet's 'Christmas Song,' and the 'Elegia Eterna' by Granados, a composer, by the way, of considerable merit. In the last-named the solo part was sung by Madame Maria Barrientos, who has a beautiful soprano voice: her production of tone is very smooth, and in high notes perfectly steady. The women of the excellent choir sing with expression, and

in soft passages with marked purity and delicacy of tone; the basses are slightly better than the tenors. Señor Millet conducts with power and judgment. The Mendelssohn Concerto was well rendered by Señor Manén, and Madame Barrientos sang with skill the Mad Scene from 'Hamlet.' A selection of sacred music from some of the great Spanish masters of the sixteenth century would, however, have been more welcome.

Musical Gossip.

WHEN 'Pelléas et Mélisande' was produced at Paris twelve years ago, an early notice in an English musical paper spoke of it as having met with a "very qualified" success. That was true, and the work aroused much discussion when first heard here. But Covent Garden has persevered in repeating it; and now the dream-like stage pictures, together with the atmospheric music, are duly appreciated by serious musicians. It is scarcely likely, however, that the work will ever become a popular success. An excellent performance was given at Covent Garden last Wednesday evening. Madame Edvina was again a delightful Mélisande, and M. Maguenat's conception of Pelléas was highly poetical. M. Bourbon was originally announced for the part of Golaud, but it was taken by M. Dufranne. The latter is an able artist, notable, like M. Maguenat, for clear diction, but his voice was rather heavy. Signor Polacco's fine conducting deserves note.

THERE will be an extra performance of 'Tosca' on Monday, in which Signor Caruso will appear for the last time. 'Don Giovanni' is announced for Thursday, and 'Figaro' is promised.

ON Wednesday evening M. Emil Mlynarski gave the third and last of his orchestral concerts at Queen's Hall. Poland was represented by M. Sigismond Stojowsky, whose Suite in E flat was heard here for the first time. The composer was trained at the Paris Conservatoire, but in the 'Intermède Polonais' and 'Réverie Cracovienne' sections there are Slavonic rhythms and tonality. Western influence, however, is felt. The music is attractive, also the orchestral colouring. Other and pleasing novelties—a 'Romance' by K. Szymanowski and a 'Polish Dance' by R. Statkowski—were well rendered by M. Paul Kochanski.

THE final appearance for the season of Madame Tetrassini, which took place last Tuesday at the Albert Hall, deserves mention, if only for the sake of two items: Tschalkowsky's 'Francesca da Rimini,' finely handled by M. Nikisch, notably the Andante Cantabile, in which the solo instruments gave admirable expression to the rhythmic beauty of their themes; and 'Voi che sapete,' given by Madame Tetrassini as an encore. Her rendering of that exquisite song—now old, but ever new to those who know where beauty lies—surely proves that, even apart from her technique, visible in such numbers (world-worn in their agility) as 'Caro Nome' and 'La Canzon quest'è ch'ogni,' her voice would have been wonderful among many for its clarity and variety of tone. The Mozart air, as she sang it, certainly took all the colour out of the Meyerbeer that preceded it—which is as it should be.

MASTER SOLOMON, when he made his début at the age of 8 two years ago, was certainly a child of great promise. Last Tuesday he gave another orchestral concert

at Queen's Hall, and his performances of Brahms's D minor Concerto and of Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody for piano and orchestra proved that he has been under wise guidance, and that he is no ordinary prodigy. His playing, though wonderful, is not uncanny, and, his powers not being fully developed, he may do still better. He seems—thanks to his teacher—to be escaping the danger of being made a show.

A MATINÉE will be given on Tuesday, July 7th, at Bechstein Hall, to provide a fund for Mr. C. Karlyle, who, through ill-health, is unable to attend to his professional duties. Miss Emmy Destinn, Madame Agnes Nicholls, the Misses Harrison, MM. Dinh Gilly, Bogea Oumiroff, Arthur Rubinstein, and Hamilton Harty, and other artists are giving their services. Mr. Karlyle is well known as a musician.

THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY OF MUSIC, which held its annual meeting last week in Dublin, is in need of a larger building in which to carry on its work. The progress of the institution and consequent overcrowding were dwelt on in the report of the Governors, as was also the need for a large concert-hall for Dublin.

THE season of the Théâtre des Champs Élysées came to a close with a performance of the first act of 'Tristan,' followed by the second act of 'Il Barbiere,' a juxtaposition which, at any rate, offered a striking contrast. *Le Ménestrel* last week quoted a notice of 'Il Barbiere' from the pen of Augustin Thierry in 1819, only three years after its production at Rome, in which he describes it as a mixture of styles:—

"the fluctuating character of Scotch melody, the dryness of French airs, the *fracas* of German harmony, and occasionally some phrases in Italian style, but badly developed."

Thierry at the time contributed the theatrical *feuilleton* to the *Censeur européen*.

FRANÇOIS PHILIDOR was celebrated for his skill at chess, but he was also a composer of operas, though the latter, successful in his day, are little known even by name. One, however, has been revived at Paris by an amateur "Société du dix-huitième Siècle," namely, 'Tom Jones,' produced in 1765. The libretto, based on Fielding's novel, was so dull that the opera failed. The composer, however, had the book revised by Sedaine, and a year later the opera was given with complete success. *Le Ménestrel* of the 20th inst., referring to the revival, describes the opera as a *chef-d'œuvre*, and regrets that "the name of Philidor should be quite forgotten by our theatres."

DR. ETHEL SMYTH's opera 'Der Wald,' produced at Covent Garden some years back, is to be given at Munich next February; while a new opera from her pen, 'The Boatswain's Mate,' will be produced shortly in Germany, probably at Frankfurt.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

- SUN. Specia. Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
 MON.—SAT. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
 MON.—FRI. Opera, Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.
 MON. Empress of Ireland Memorial Concert, 3, Royal Albert Hall.
 — Roberto Biletta's Concert, 3.15, Steinway Hall.
 — Katie Bacon's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Steinway Hall.
 — Sarah Penning and Annie Corrie's Violin and Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Eolian Hall.
 — Juliette Autran's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
 TUES. Percy Grainger's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Eolian Hall.
 — Yvette Guilbert's Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
 — Hans Ebel's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
 — Society of Women Musicians, 8.30, Eolian Hall.
 WED. Bertram Binyon's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Eolian Hall.
 — Marjorie Adam, Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
 — Solomon's Orchestral Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
 — Tara Wallace and Faria Benaton's Violin and Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
 THURS. Daisy Kennedy's Violin Recital, 3.30, Eolian Hall.
 FRI. Nina Phoca's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
 — Margaret Wild and Herbert Fryer's Song and Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Eolian Hall.
 — Alfred Kastner's Harp Recital, 9.45, Leighton House.

DRAMA

The Plays and Poems of George Chapman.
 Edited with Introductions and Notes by
 Thomas Marc Parrott. Vol. II. (Routledge & Sons, 6s.)

PROF. PARROTT has now published the second volume of his edition of Chapman, which, we venture to think, will for some time remain our first authority. Like its predecessor, it is remarkable for its thoroughness and critical sanity. We think it deserved a larger form and more generous type, and that the publishers would have been well advised to spread the crowded matter (vol. ii. has 911 pages) over a larger number of volumes. Footnotes in "ruby" should be left for Bradshaw or Whitaker.

The volume reprints the seven accepted comedies and the masque of the Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn; and by its addition of 'Eastward Ho,' 'The Ball,' and 'Sir Giles Goosecap,' raises some fresh points in the determination of the Chapman canon. The discussion of these three plays—perhaps the most interesting portion of the book—can be referred to here only in very general terms. Mr. Parrott's arguments rest on a long series of details which cannot be stated within narrower limits than the editor has imposed upon himself.

The ascription of 'Sir Giles Goosecap' to Chapman is now made with some confidence. Since the time when Mr. Bullen included it in his 'Old English Plays,' and stated his difficulties in fixing the authorship, several suggestions have been made in favour of Chapman, but no body of argument so complete as Mr. Parrott's has appeared before. And if it be admitted, with the editor, that the evidence is mainly based on "parallels, repetitions, similarities of expression, and analogous situations to his undoubted works," it is too extensive and clear to be brushed aside. These have a textual value of quite another kind than that which is offered by David Masson in his Shakespearean "recurrences" in the recently published posthumous volume on 'Shakespeare Personally.' 'Eastward Ho' presents a different problem—the reappportioning of shares in a collaborated piece. Mr. Parrott thinks that a truer allocation "is quite possible," and he makes out a plausible case for his own arrangement. He is, perhaps, too dogmatic when he tells us that it "seems to me as certain as things of this sort can be." Students engaged in this detective work, especially among the Elizabethans, know what this "can be" means. 'The Ball' is rightly included (if only in courtesy to the ascription on the title-page of the first issue), though the editor shows that the early reference to Chapman was a stupid (rather than a wicked) printer's act, and that there are cogent reasons for describing the play as the "sole and unaided work of Shirley."

As in his first volume, Mr. Parrott supplements his discussion of the author-

ship and bibliography of each of the plays with many pages of notes, for which the general reader will be grateful. They give us the impression that he has resisted the temptation to pedantic irrelevance. The note on "draw you up in a basket" (p. 807), in 'Widow's Tears,' l. i. 70, might have had a reference to 'The Miller's Tale,' especially as Mr. Parrott has been at pains to show, justly, how much Chapman was indebted to Chaucer (p. 894). To say that Petronius was translated "by Mr. Addison" is, though a title-page truth, an unwelcome encouragement to the popular heresy that associates the book with the co-editor of *The Spectator*.

We hope Mr. Parrott will give us the third and concluding volume without delay, and with it his general introduction.

Dramatic Gossip.

THREE one-act plays were given on Monday at a matinée at the Little Theatre. The first, 'The Duel'—an adaptation from Guy de Maupassant—depicts a man so afraid of people learning of the fear into which the chance of death throws him that, putting a pistol behind his back, he shoots himself. The acting of Mr. E. Harcourt Williams in the principal part was too elaborate to be natural.

Mrs. Herbert Cohen's 'The Level Crossing,' which followed, is deficient in construction. It touches on the callousness of railway officials. The recital on the stage of accounts of incidents before the opening of the piece might be avoided by a note on the programme, if it cannot be more artistically done. The action, however, provided an excellent opportunity for a feminine presentment of what love means to most women, and was sufficiently convincing to make the play by no means welcome to the average male. Elaine Sleddall and Mr. J. Fisher White played excellently the parts of a man and wife joined together only by a marriage service.

Those who stayed for Magdalen Ponsonby's 'Idle Women,' a study in futility, had a measure of reward for patience outraged by a most dilatory management. Into a life in which all is vanity a fresh sensation has been dragged by the introduction of a small boy, supposed to be the forerunner of a new religion. After a capital scene, in which a committee is got together to run the new-comer, he is introduced, but by announcing in Cockney language that he is about to disgorge the dainties with which he has been fed, reveals himself as no further from the East than the East-End. The Futurist furniture, and other evidences of jaded appetites, helped a sketch of considerable merit, though some of the audience could have given points to the otherwise capable actors in the matter of hats.

DURING the second part of last week the Irish Players presented at the Court Theatre 'The Wrens,' a new one-act play by Lady Gregory, and 'The Eloquent Dempsey,' by Mr. William Boyle. The former is a little episode of the passing of the Union Bill through the Irish Parliament: while it is in its last stages, the men-servants of some lords amuse themselves by getting a ballad-singer and his wife to sing against one another. So intent are they upon the political songs of the pair, and upon inducing the husband to take the pledge, that one of the men forgets to call

his master to take part in the division, and the Bill is carried by a majority of one. While the dialogue has all the raciness we have learnt to expect in Lady Gregory's plays, her impartiality towards her characters' politics deprives 'The Wrens' of impressiveness. The dramatic possibilities of the occasion are deliberately restrained. The acting was uniformly excellent.

'The Eloquent Dempsy' is farce, and sufficiently thin farce. Mr. J. M. Kerrigan and Sara Allgood as the unprincipled publican and his wife worked hard and with great success.

The same Players opened the fourth week of their London season on Monday with 'Birthright,' a tragedy in two acts, by Mr. T. C. Murray, and 'The Building Fund,' a comedy in three acts, by Mr. William Boyle. The acting was excellent all through, though Eileen O'Doherty as Maura Morrissey in 'Birthright,' and Mr. Arthur Sinclair as Shaun Grogan and Sara Allgood as Mrs. Grogan in 'The Building Fund,' were specially good. The northern accent conspicuous in 'The Birthright' did not seem, however, to fit the scene laid down for it. Both plays have been noticed previously by us.

The English translation of 'La Dame aux Camélias' produced at the Scala Theatre last Monday has been well done by T. de Nicolini, if not with literary distinction, at least without sacrifice of the essential points of the text. Had the producers displayed the same artistic scruples, we should probably have been spared a Post-Impressionist setting, and a Marguerite Gautier in Paquin frocks. In a play essentially French, where the *mise en scène* helps to create the right atmosphere, it seems both foolish and superfluous to modernize the author's conceptions. In any case, the attempt to do so at the Scala Theatre on Monday night was far from satisfactory. Granted the difficulties an English cast has in imparting a Gallic touch to an anglicized version of a French play, the results in this particular case were more diverting than convincing. One great compensation remained, and that was the acting of Lydia Yavorska. In every respect her interpretation of the consumptive courtesan was real, and essentially feminine.

Mr. Ambrose Flower as Armand Duval failed to respond to the demands of the character. Mr. Fred Lewis as the sculptor St. Gaudens had few opportunities in a part for which he seemed unfitted. Mr. Franklyn Dyall was responsible for a dignified and praiseworthy rendering of Georges Duval.

FACING advertisements of *The Cornhill* seventeenth number and 'Framley Parsonage' in two volumes, "illustrated by Mr. J. E. Millais, R.A.," we read our notice of 'A Scrap of Paper' in 1861. The critic remarks that

"the billet, under its new form, goes through the usual adventures, and in the hands of Mr. and Mrs. Wigan, Mr. Emery, and Miss Herbert, loses none of the point to which we have been accustomed."

Mutatis mutandis, we may apply the same criticism to the performance of the 'Scrap of Paper' this week at the Criterion Theatre. Even greater credit is due for so vivid a reproduction of a bygone age—we can call it no less, now that the crinoline is as dead (so we hope) as the Queen Anne hoop. Nancy Price was especially excellent in her delicate reproduction of the details of that epoch, as was Mr. Jack Hobbs in his vivacious and natural rendering of a part that might well have baffled many a young actor. The rest of the cast satisfied in full the demands

of a play that, in spite of its age, still pleases in its admirable construction and amusing complexity, as fresh to-day as when it left Sardou's hand.

PERHAPS it is fairest to take the works presented by the Stage Players at the Court Theatre as dress rehearsals for reality; at any rate, there was much of the embryo still inherent and evident. 'The Gate in the Wall,' by Mr. Jack Edwards, is promising so far as plot and situations are concerned, but the construction and portraiture are much in need of the file and the knife. Monica Iott suffers from the querulous jealousy of her invalid married sister Lucy, and still more so from the love that arises between her and her brother-in-law. Here is the wall betwixt heaven and hell; where is the gate? George Resthall would have opened it had he married Monica, but he discovers her love for her sister's husband. So does the sister, and by suicide she opens the gate—indicates the opening, at least.

The tragic love-development is far too long and hysterical, and the act that "opens the gate" is too crude in expression. Lucy is not consistent: we are left to doubt whether she is meant to be merely querulous or venomous, or both. She is certainly portrayed admirably by Evelyn Cecil, as is George Resthall by Mr. Gedge Twyman, though he has a rather hard task by reason of the epigrams forced upon him by the author. Evelyn Heepe and Mr. Francis Roberts did well, but suffered from the over-development of their parts.

Of 'The Opium Den' and 'Boss of the Gang,' by Marjorie Williamson, there is little to say, except that the former has a crude but powerful thrill, and the latter is of the family novelette order.

MR. BRANDON THOMAS, who died last week in his 58th year, was a capable actor. He began his career at the Court in 'The Queen's Shilling' in 1879, and took parts, not of the most prominent kind, in such pieces as 'Our Boys' and 'Sweet Lavender.'

He wrote several plays which are forgotten, apart from 'Charley's Aunt' (1892), a casual farce which brought him fortune, and has been successful all over the world.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—E. D.—A. L. R.—H. H.—E. G.—Received.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

We do not undertake to give the value of books, china, pictures, &c.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS.

	PAGE
AUTHORS' AGENTS	878
BACON & CO.	879
CASSELL & CO.	905
CATALOGUES	878
CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA	880
CONSTABLE	878
DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS	907
EDUCATIONAL	877
EVERETT & CO.	879
EXHIBITIONS	877
HARRAP & CO.	879
INSURANCE COMPANIES	906
ISIS	906
MACMILLAN & CO.	880, 908
MISCELLANEOUS	878
PHILIP & SON	879
SALES BY AUCTION	878
SATURDAY REVIEW	907
SHIPPING	906
SITUATIONS VACANT	877
SITUATIONS WANTED	878
STAINER & BELL	904
STATSMAN	907
TYPE-WRITING, &c.	878
WAR AND PEACE	906

STAINER & BELL'S PUBLICATIONS

CANTATAS, PART SONGS, and UNISON SONGS for School Use.

CANTATAS.

ACHILLES IN SCYROS. By C. B. ROTHAM. Set to music for treble and alto voices. Price 1s. net cash.

CHORAL HYMNS FROM THE RIG VEDA. By G. VON HOLST. Second Group, 9d.; Third Group, 10d. cash.

THE MOUSE AND THE LION. By ALFRED HOLLINS. Price 1s. 6d. Staff; 9d. net cash Sol-fa.

CLASS SINGING FOR SCHOOLS. Edited by Sir CHARLES V. STANFORD and SIR WALTER PARRATT. Price 6d. net cash.

SCIENCE OF VOICE TRAINING. By EMILY MAITLAND. Price 1s. net.

PART SONGS, for Treble and Alto Voices.

	Staff Sol-fa	Net
How merrily we live (S.S.A.)	Michael Eate	2d
The World's Wanderers (S.S.A.)	Ernest Walker	2d
The Nymph's Fawn (S.S.A.)	Charles Wood	3d
The Skylark (S.A.)	Richard H. Walthew	3d
A Farewell (S.S.A.)	Percy C. Buck	3d
Lullaby (S.S.A.)	C. Bradley Rootham	3d
Spring (S.S.A.)	Harvey Grace	3d
Love will find out the way (S.S.A.)	Harvey Grace	3d
Moonlight (S.A.)	Richard H. Walthew	3d
Autumn (S.A.)	Edmund Rogers	3d
Come and join the Dance (S.A.)	"	3d
Be! Ho! sing as we go (S.A.)	"	3d
Farewell (S.A.)	"	3d
The Waltz (S.A.)	"	3d
Merry May (S.A.)	"	3d
Come and join the Merry Round (S.A.)	"	3d
My True Love hath my Heart (S.S.A.)	C. F. Miller	3d
Robin Redbreast (S.S.S.)	Bernard Johnson	3d
The Cuckoo Song (S.S.)	Alfred Redhead	3d
The Song of the Cuckoo (S.S.S.)	James H. Bear	3d
Dawn (S.A.)	Percy C. Buck	3d
Dream Land	"	3d
Spring (S.S.A.)	"	3d
Autumn (S.S.A.)	"	3d
Near an Ancient Hostelry (S.S.A.)	A. Madley Richardson	3d
A Garden by the Sea (S.S.A.)	B. Leonard Selby	3d
To Sleep (S.S.)	M. E. Smith	3d
O divinest air (S.S.A.)	"	3d
Content (S.S.A.)	Harvey Grace	3d
I've been roaming (S.S.A.)	Bernard Johnson	3d
Love is a sickness (S.S.S.)	E. T. Sweeting	3d
The Stars (S.S.A.)	Bernard Johnson	3d
Morning Song (S.S.A.)	Art. from Schumann	3d
Rox of the Scythians (S.S.A.)	Sydney H. Nicholson	3d
As it fell upon a day (S. MS. or C.)	H. Hudson	3d
In Grotto Cool (S.S.S.)	Leonard W. Hemmans	3d
Lady Moon (S.S.A.)	M. Saumarez Smith	3d
The Fairies (S.S.A.)	Edgar L. Bainton	3d
Sacred Rounds and Canons (S.S.A.)	Arr. by G. von Holst	3d
(First Set.)		
The Rains of Morn of Spring (S.S.A.)	Cliffe Forrester	4d
A Welcome to Morn (S.S.)	H. Ernest Hunt	4d
Early Spring (S.S.A.)	G. C. Young	4d
The Quest (Soprano Solo and Chorus, S.S.A.)	C. B. Rootham	4d
Hush Song (S.S.A.)	G. M. Palmer	4d
Full Fathom Five	Louis Hamand	4d
Two Eastern Pictures (S.S.A.)	G. von Holst	4d
Hark to the Merry Birds (S.S.A.)	Arthur G. Fisher	4d
See how the morning smiles (S.A.)	John Ireland	4d
The Song of the Bell (S.A.)	F. Wadley	4d
Never seek to tell thy love (S.S.A.)	A. W. Pollitt	4d
Fairy Dawn (S.S.A.)	C. V. Stanford	4d
Fairy Noon (S.S.A.)	"	4d
Fairy Night (S.S.A.)	"	4d
Three Irish Melodies (S.S.A.)	Uceli Forsyth	4d
Pastoral (S.A.)	G. von Holst	4d
There was once a dear little mouse (S.S.S.)	A. Hollins	4d
Just Like Love (S.S.A.)	B. Johnson	4d
Cowdley. Two-part song (S.S.S.)	F. T. Sweeting	4d
Lullaby (S.S.)	C. V. Stanford	4d
Daffodils (S.S.A.)	Harvey Grace	4d
Sacred Rounds and Canons, 2nd set (S.S.A.)	Arr. by G. von Holst	4d
White Steeds of the Sea. Bar. Solo. (S.S.A.)	J. W. G. Hathaway	4d
In the Heart of a Dreaming Rose (S.S.A.)	"	4d
Lullaby Land (S.S.A.)	"	4d
Happy Maidens We (S. MS. or C.)	E. Markham Lee	4d
The Morn of St. Valentine's (S. MS. or C.)	B. Johnson	4d
The Brook and the Wave (S.S.A.)	A. Josephs	4d
The Carrion Crow (S.S.A.)	B. Johnson	4d
Manarvan, the Magician (S.S.A.)	E. Bryson	4d
Grey (S. MS. or A.)	"	4d
The Silent Town (S.A.)	"	4d

UNISON SONGS.

(With Staff and Sol-fa Notations Combined.)

What does Little Birdie Say	A. W. Pollitt	1d
Music, When Soft Voices Die	R. E. Thatcher	1d
Where the Bee Sucks	Alfred Redhead	1d
Lord of Heaven and Earth	R. H. Walthew	1d
The Fountain	"	1d
Gentle Spring	"	1d
To Blossom	C. V. Stanford	1d
The Invitation	E. T. Sweeting	1d
The Bonny Blue Handkercher	M. Saumarez Smith	1d
Little Boy Blue	"	1d
Lady Bird, Lady Bird	"	1d
Wee Willie Winkie	"	1d
Hungarian Gipsy Song	C. Edgar Ford	1d
The Golden Farmer	T. Sweeting	1d
The Curfew	J. W. G. Hathaway	1d
Red in Summer	"	1d
A Little Hush Song	Dorothy Hill	1d
Baby Joke	"	1d

SEND FOR COMPLETE CATALOGUES.

Music sent on approval to Organists, Teachers, and Conductors of Choral Societies.

STAINER & BELL, LTD.,
58, BERNERS STREET, LONDON, W.

CASSELL'S

beg to thank the Public and the Trade for the generous support accorded to them during the current season, which has enabled them to obtain so inspiring a welcome and so splendid a circle of readers for the Important Volumes enumerated below.

KATHARINE O'SHEA

PARNELL : His Love Story and Political Life

"The sensation of the last half century."—*Daily Sketch*. Two Rembrandt Photos and 16 Plates. 2 vols.
21s. net the Set.

SIR FREDERICK TREVES

THE COUNTRY OF 'THE RING AND THE BOOK'

Not only Browning lovers, but all those who love a book rich in descriptive colour, will welcome Sir Frederick Treves's new work—the most important work he has yet given to the public.

With 80 pages of Illustrations from Photographs. Medium 8vo, 15s. net.

COUNT PAUL VASSILI

FRANCE FROM BEHIND THE VEIL

Fifty Years of Social and Political Life.

"Reminiscences of deep and varied interest.....A fascinating book."—*Truth*.

With 23 Half-Tone Illustrations. Medium 8vo, 16s. net.

H. G. WELLS

AN ENGLISHMAN LOOKS AT THE WORLD

"As a trumpet summons to convention it has truly remarkable possibilities."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

Large crown 8vo, 6s. net.

JOHN FOSTER FRASER

THE AMAZING ARGENTINE

A New Land of Enterprise.

"We can recommend the book with confidence to the general reader as much as to the specialist in South American affairs. Argentina is indeed an amazing country."—*Standard*.

With 40 Full-Page Illustrations. Extra crown 8vo, cloth, 6s.

DR. C. W. SALEEBY

THE PROGRESS OF EUGENICS

"It should be read and carefully studied by every thinking man and woman."—*Truth*.

With Frontispiece in Colour. Large crown 8vo, 5s. net.

H. H. THOMAS

ROCK GARDENING FOR AMATEURS

"To all lovers of gardening, a never-failing source of interest and pleasure."—*Gentlewoman*.

With 12 Colour Photographs, 64 Half-Tone Plates, and numerous Sketches. Large crown 8vo, 6s. net.

FULL SWING

"'FRANK DANBY'S' best book."—*Daily Telegraph*.

**THE WANDERER'S
NECKLACE**

H. RIDER HAGGARD

"A full-blooded story told with zest and power."
Observer.

**KAZAN : THE
WOLF - DOG**

JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

"The book is one that will be read when all the other novels of the season have long been forgotten."
Birmingham Post.

RUNG HO !

"Go in and Win"

TALBOT MUNDY

"A tale of the Indian Mutiny, and one of the best we have ever read."—*Star*.

**THE KING BE-
HIND THE KING**

WARWICK DEEPIING

R E A L I T Y

Successor to 'The Flame.'

"A romance that boys and men alike will take delight in."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

OLIVE WADSLEY

"A fascinating story, boldly imagined and executed, and the characters are vividly realized."

"PENDENNIS" in the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

The HOUSE OF CASSELL, LONDON, E.C.

Shipping.

P & O *Under Contract with H.M. Government.*
Mail and Passenger Services.
 EGYPT, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALASIA, &c.
 Conveying Passengers and Merchandise to
ALL EASTERN PORTS.
 P & O Offices {Northumberland Avenue, W.C., } LONDON.
 {122, Leadenhall Street, E.C., }

Insurance Companies.

NORWICH UNION FIRE OFFICE.

Founded 1797. HEAD OFFICES, NORWICH and LONDON.

(London Head Office, 56, FLEET STREET, E.C.)

CHIEF (7) and 73, King William Street, E.C.
 LONDON BRANCHES {114, Cannon Street, E.C.
 {33, Cornhill, E.C. (Marine).

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED£31,000,000

Branches and Agencies throughout the World.

HOW TO SAVE

INCOME TAX

AND

SUPER TAX

and to provide

DEATH DUTIES.

A Super Leaflet sent post
 free on application to theNATIONAL PROVIDENT
 INSTITUTION,

48 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.

THE ATHENÆUM.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

	s	d
1 Line of Pearl	2	6
75 " (Half-Column)	1	6
A Column	3	0
A Page	9	0

Auctions and Public Institutions, Five Lines 4s., and 5d. per line
 Pearl Type beyond.IN THE MEASUREMENT OF ADVERTISEMENTS, CARE
 SHOULD BE TAKEN TO MEASURE FROM
 RULE TO RULE.JOHN EDWARD FRANCIS,
 The Athenæum Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.

THE ATHENÆUM.

BACK NUMBERS can be obtained at the Offices, 11, Bream's
 Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C., at the following rates:—

	s	d
Ten days from date of issue	0	9
Numbers before January 3, 1914 (with the ex- ception of January 4, 1913, and Decem- ber 7, 1912, charged at 1s.)	0	6
Numbers before 1900	1	0
" 1890	1	6
" 1880	2	0

(or by arrangement)
 Postage (Inland) 1d. per copy extra.
 (Foreign) 1d.

ISIS

Wondelgem (Belgium).

OBJECTS.—1. To study the evolution of human thought, chiefly of scientific thought, taking into account all influences which life in common brings constantly into play. We think, indeed, that the history of science—that is to say, the history of human thought and civilization in their highest form—is the rational basis of all really scientific philosophy.

2. To study the means of accelerating civilization by increasing the intellectual output of humanity, and by obtaining the more rapid record, classification, diffusion and assimilation of knowledge acquired. In a word to organize science.

A quarterly review published in French, English, German, Italian; French being, however, predominant.

TOME I. (1913--1914), 826 pp., gr. 8vo, 2 portraits, 24s.; half vellum, 26s. 6d.

TOME II. and following (4 to 500 pp.), 12s.; half vellum, 14s. 6d.

Edition de Luxe Hollande v. Gelder, 15s.; half vellum, 17s. 6d.

(The 1st number of Tome II. has just appeared.)

L'ENCYCLOPÉDIE SUR FICHES

Bibliographical notes reprinted from ISIS, one side of paper only, forming an encyclopædia on cards, relative to the highest realms of thought.

A collection of from 1,000 to 1,500 notes, 4s. (Each subscriber to ISIS has the right to buy one coll. at 1s. 3d.)

A specimen copy will be sent upon application (accompanied by two international stamps) to ISIS, Wondelgem, Belgium.

WAR AND PEACE

A Norman Angell Monthly

Price 3d. - - Annual Subscription 4s. post free.

JULY ISSUE.

The Capture of Private Property at Sea -	-	-	Editorial
America and International Polity -	-	-	By Norman Angell
Mixed Motives for War and their Antidote -	-	-	By Canon L. Grane
What is Force and Why Resist It? -	-	-	By D. H. Robertson
The Care of a Conference -	-	-	By MacFlecknoe
The Old France and the New -	-	-	-
Cartoon -	-	-	By Willy Pogany
The Rural Exodus from France and Compulsory Military Service	-	-	By Gallus
The Submarine and the Dreadnought -	-	-	By X
An Effective Line of Communication -	-	-	By F. S. Garnick
The Immunity of Private Property -	-	-	Letters from Lord Sydenham of Combe, Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, Admiral Sir N. Bowden Smith, T. J. Lawrence
Events. Views and Reviews. Our Movement Abroad. Correspondence, &c.	-	-	-

Special Literary Supplement of Sixteen Pages.

"WAR AND PEACE," Whitehall House, 29-30, Charing Cross, S.W.

The Modern Theatre

With the current issue of THE NEW STATESMAN (June 27) is published a special Supplement dealing with the Modern Theatre.

CONTENTS.

The Cinema as a Moral Leveller	-	-	-	-	BERNARD SHAW
How Henry Ibsen Tchekov Smith will re-write The Silver King	-	-	-	-	GRANVILLE BARKER
The Drama in America	-	-	-	-	WILLIAM ARCHER
Stage Setting	-	-	-	-	ROGER FRY
The Moscow Art Theatre	-	-	-	-	M. LYKIARDOPULOS
Frank Wedekind	-	-	-	-	ASHLEY DUKES
Melodrama	-	-	-	-	DESMOND MACCARTHY
The Modern Italian Drama	-	-	-	-	ANTONIO CIPPICO
Working Conditions in the Theatre	-	and	-	-	A Bibliography of the Modern Drama.

THE NEW STATESMAN, Price Sixpence, is on sale on Saturday Morning at all Newsagents and Bookstalls, or can be obtained direct from the Publisher,

10, GT. QUEEN ST., KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS.

"Nothing better could be wished for."—*British Weekly*.
"Far superior to ordinary guides."—*Daily Chronicle*.

VISITORS TO LONDON (AND RESIDENTS) SHOULD USE DARLINGTON'S

London and Environs

By E. C. COOK and Sir ED. T. COOK.

Sixth Edition, Revised, 6s.

30 Maps and Plans.

30 Illustrations.

"Very emphatically tops them all."—*Daily Graphic*.
"A brilliant book."—*Times*.
"Particularly good."—*Academy*.
"Best Handbook to London ever issued."—*Liverpool Daily Post*.

100 Illustrations, Maps and Plans, 3s. 6d.

PARIS, LYONS, and the RIVIERA

60 Illustrations, Maps and Plans, 5s.

NORTH WALES

100 Illustrations, Maps and Plans, 5s.

DEVON AND CORNWALL

50 Illustrations, 6 Maps, 2s. 6d.

NORTH DEVON & NORTH CORNWALL

50 Illustrations, 6 Maps, 2s. 6d.

SOUTH DEVON & SOUTH CORNWALL

THE MOTOR-CAR ROADBOOK

and Hotels of the World. 1s.

Visitors to Edinburgh, Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings, Worthing, Bournemouth, Exeter, Torquay, Paignton, Sidmouth, Plymouth, Dartmouth, Falmouth, The Lizard, Penzance, Newquay, Clovelly, Ilfracombe, Lynton, Bideford, Wye Valley, Severn Valley, Bath, Weston-super-Mare, Malvern, Cheltenham, Llandrindod Wells, Brecon, Ross, Tintern, Llangollen, Aberystwyth, Barmouth, Criccieth, Pwllheli, Llandudno, Rhyl, Colwyn Bay, Bangor, Carnarvon, Beddgelert, Snowdon, Bettws-y-Coed, Norwich, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Norfolk Broads, Buxton, Matlock, the Peak, Isle of Wight, and Channel Islands should use

DARLINGTON HANDBOOKS, 1s. EACH.

Llangollen: DARLINGTON & Co.

London: SIMPKIN'S.

New York and Paris: BRENTANO'S.

RAILWAY BOOKSTALLS AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

THE LEADING CRITICAL WEEKLY.

THE SATURDAY REVIEW

Since its foundation, in 1855, the **SATURDAY REVIEW** has been noted for the vigour of its comments on **POLITICS** and **AFFAIRS OF THE DAY**, and for the brilliance and independence of its criticism of **LITERATURE**, **MUSIC**, **ART** and the **DRAMA**. Its reviews of the latest books are contributed by critics who are authorities on their subjects, and are always varied and up to date. Signed articles of general interest by writers of the first rank also form a feature of each issue.

EVERY SATURDAY, SIXPENCE.

10, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

MACMILLAN'S EDUCATIONAL LIST

A FIRST BOOK OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. By GEORGE SAINTSBURY, M.A., D.Litt. LL.D. &c. 1s. 6d.

London Teacher.—"We particularly commend it to the attention of teachers, who should find the abstract and chronological conspectus and glossary to be extremely valuable." [First Books of Literature.]

A FIRST BOOK OF ENGLISH HISTORY. By F. S. C. HEARNshaw, M.A. LL.D., Professor of History in King's College, University of London. Illustrated. 1s. 6d.

Education.—"Prof. Hearnshaw has managed his material with sound judgment and skill, and woven his facts into a narrative that nowhere lacks interest and coherence. The book is excellently illustrated." [First Books of History.]

A JUNIOR GEOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD. By B. C. WALLIS, B.Sc. (Lond.), F.R.G.S., &c. With Coloured Maps and Illustrations. 2s. 6d.

Guardian.—"This, too, we can very heartily praise for the excellence and lucidity of its arrangement, and for the high quality of its coloured maps and numerous illustrations." [Macmillan's Practical Modern Geographies.]

A FIRST BOOK OF PRACTICAL MATHEMATICS. By T. S. USHERWOOD, B.Sc. (Lond.), A.M.I.Mech.E., and C. J. A. TRIMBLE, B.A. 1s. 6d.

Schoolmaster.—"A course dealing with those parts of the subject which are of real practical value. It forms a thorough groundwork which should be of value to all young students, especially to those who are to proceed to scientific work. It also forms a good preliminary course of training for engineering students." [First Books of Science.]

EXERCISES IN MATHEMATICS. By DAVID BEVERIDGE MAIR, M.A., sometime Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge. With Answers and Hints, 4s. 6d.; also without Answers and Hints, 3s. 6d.

Education.—"The examples are some of the best we have seen for a long time. We cordially recommend the book."

A FIRST BOOK OF CHEMISTRY. By W. A. WHITTON, M.Sc. 1s. 6d.

[First Books of Science.] [Immediately.]

CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS (JULY and DECEMBER), 1915.

ENGLISH.

- Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare. C. D. PUNCHARD. Second Series. 1s. 6d. [Preliminary.]
- Needfield's Manual of English Grammar and Composition. 2s. 6d. [Senior.]
- Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice. K. DEIGHTON. With an Appendix. 1s. 9d. [Junior and Senior.]
- Merchant of Venice. Eversley Edition. With Notes. 1s. [Junior and Senior.]
- Merchant of Venice. G. W. UNDERWOOD. 1s. net. [Junior and Senior.]
- Coriolanus. K. DEIGHTON. 2s. 6d. [Junior and Senior.]
- Coriolanus. S. P. SHERMAN. 1s. net. [Senior.]
- Coriolanus. Eversley Edition. With Notes. 1s. [Senior.]
- Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel and The Lady of the Lake. F. T. PALGRAVE. 1s. [Preliminary and Junior.]
- Lay of the Last Minstrel. G. H. STUART and E. H. ELLIOT. Cantos I.-III. 1s. 3d. Sewed, 1s. [Preliminary.]
- Lay of the Last Minstrel. G. H. STUART and E. H. ELLIOT. 2s. [Junior.]
- Lay of the Last Minstrel. W. H. BOWLES. 1s. net. [Preliminary and Senior.]
- Legend of Montrose. 2s. net. [Junior.]
- Tennyson's Coming of Arthur and The Passing of Arthur. F. J. ROWE. 1s. 9d. [Junior.]
- Spenser's Faerie Queene. Book I. H. M. PERCIVAL. 3s. [Senior.]
- Faerie Queene. Book I. G. A. WAUCHOPE. 1s. net. [Senior.]
- Palgrave's Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics. Book III. J. H. FOWLER. 1s. 6d. [Senior.]
- Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics. 1s. net. [Senior.]
- Brooke's Primer of English Literature. 1s.

LATIN AND GREEK.

- Caesar's De Bello Gallico. Books II. and III. With Notes and Vocabulary by W. G. RUTHERFORD. 1s. 6d. [Junior.]
- Virgil's Aeneid. Book IX. With Notes and Vocabulary by H. M. STEPHENSON. 1s. 6d. [Junior and Senior.]
- Livy. Book XXI. With Notes and Vocabulary by W. W. CAPES and J. MELHUISE. 1s. 6d. [Senior.]
- Books XXI. and XXII. W. W. CAPES. 4s. 6d. [Senior.]
- Juvenal's Thirteen Satires. E. G. HARDY. 5s. [Senior.]
- Xenophon's Anabasis. Book II. With Notes and Vocabulary by A. S. WALPOLE. 1s. 6d. [Junior.]
- Anabasis. Books I.-IV. W. W. GOODWIN and J. W. WHITE. 3s. 6d. [Junior.]
- Euripides's Hecuba. With Notes and Vocabulary by J. BOND and A. S. WALPOLE. 1s. 6d. [Junior.]
- Thucydides. Books VI. and VII. P. FROST. 3s. 6d. [Senior.]
- Book VI. E. C. MARCHANT. 3s. 6d. [Senior.]
- Homer's Odyssey. Books XXI.-XXIV. S. G. HAMILTON. 2s. 6d. [Senior.]
- Euripides's Alcestis. With Notes and Vocabulary by W. A. BAYFIELD. 1s. 6d. [Senior.]
- Alcestis. M. L. EARLE. 3s. 6d. [Senior.]

*. COMPLETE LIST POST

FREE ON APPLICATION.

OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATIONS (JULY and DECEMBER), 1915.

ENGLISH.

- Scott's Lady of the Lake. G. H. STUART. 2s. 6d. [Preliminary.]
- Lady of the Lake. E. A. PACKARD. 1s. net. [Preliminary.]
- Lay of the Last Minstrel and The Lady of the Lake. F. T. PALGRAVE. 1s. [Preliminary.]
- Tennyson's Select Poems. H. B. GEORGE and W. H. HADOW. 2s. 6d. [Preliminary.]
- Scott's Rob Roy. 2s. net. [Junior and Senior.]
- Shakespeare's Julius Caesar. K. DEIGHTON. 1s. 9d. [Junior and Senior.]
- Julius Caesar. J. C. SCRIMGEOUR. 2s. 6d. [Junior and Senior.]
- Julius Caesar. G. W. and L. G. HUFFORD. 1s. net. [Junior and Senior.]
- Julius Caesar. R. M. LOVETT. 1s. net. [Junior and Senior.]
- Coriolanus. K. DEIGHTON. 2s. 6d. [Junior and Senior.]
- Coriolanus. S. P. SHERMAN. 1s. net. [Junior and Senior.]
- Macbeth. K. DEIGHTON. With an Appendix. 1s. 9d. [Junior and Senior.]
- Macbeth. G. W. FRENCH. 1s. net. [Junior and Senior.]
- Macbeth. A. C. L. BROWN. 1s. net. [Junior and Senior.]
- Henry V. With Introduction and Notes. K. DEIGHTON. With an Appendix. 1s. 9d. [Junior and Senior.]
- Henry V. R. H. BOWLES. 1s. net. [Junior and Senior.]
- Henry V. L. F. MOTT. 1s. net. [Junior and Senior.]
- "Eversley Edition of each of the Plays with Notes, 1s. each.
- Milton's Lycidas, Sonnets, &c., including L'Allegro, Il Penseroso. W. BELL. 1s. 9d. [Junior and Senior.]
- Comus, Lycidas, and other Poems. A. J. GEORGE. 1s. net. [Junior and Senior.]
- Dickens's Tale of Two Cities. H. G. RUEHLER. 1s. net. [Junior and Senior.]
- Tennyson's Geraint and Enid and The Marriage of Geraint. G. C. MACAULAY. 1s. 9d. [Junior.]
- Ruskin's Sesame and Lilies. A. E. ROBERTS. 1s. Also by H. E. BATES. 1s. net. [Junior.]
- Eliot's Silas Marner. E. L. GULICK. 1s. net. [Junior.]
- Tennyson's Enoch Arden. W. T. WEBB. 1s. 9d. [Junior.]
- Blackmore's Lorna Doone. A. L. BARBER. 1s. net. [Junior.]
- Plutarch's Life of Julius Caesar. North's Translation. H. W. M. PARR. 1s. [Senior.]
- Lives of Caesar, Brutus, and Antony. M. BRIER. 1s. net. [Senior.]
- Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. J. MORRISON. 1s. 9d. Also by H. MOFFATT. 1s. [Senior.]
- Milton's Areopagitica. H. B. COTTERILL. 2s. [Senior.]
- Paradise Lost. Books I. and II. M. MACMILLAN. 1s. 9d. [Senior.]
- Paradise Lost. Books I. and II. W. I. CRANE. 1s. net. [Senior.]
- Cowper's Shorter Poems. J. T. WEBB. 2s. 6d. [Senior.]
- Pope's Essay on Criticism. J. C. COLLINS. 1s. 9d. [Senior.]

ENGLISH—continued.

- Pope's Rape of the Lock. E. M. KING. 1s. net. [Senior.]
- Austen's Pride and Prejudice. 2s. net. [Senior.]
- Dryden's Select Satires. Containing Absalom and Achitophel I. J. C. COLLINS. 1s. 9d. [Senior.]
- Thackeray's Esmond. 2s. 6d. [Senior.]
- Esmond. G. B. HENNEHANN. 1s. net. [Senior.]
- Byron's Childe Harold's Pilgrimage. E. E. MORRIS. Cantos I. and II. 1s. 9d. [Senior.]
- Cantos III. and IV. 1s. 9d. [Senior.]
- Childe Harold's Pilgrimage. Cantos III. and IV. J. H. FOWLER. 1s. [Senior.]
- Childe Harold. A. J. GEORGE. 1s. net. [Senior.]
- Arnold's Merope. Contained in Dramatic and Later Poems. 4s. net. [Senior.]

LATIN AND GREEK.

- Caesar's Gallic War. Book IV. With Notes and Vocabulary by C. BRYANS. 1s. 6d. [Senior.]
- Gallic War. Books II. and III. With Notes and Vocabulary by W. G. RUTHERFORD. 1s. 6d. [Junior and Senior.]
- Cicero's Pro Lege Manilla. A. S. WILKINS. 2s. 6d. [Senior.]
- Virgil's Aeneid. Book IX. With Notes and Vocabulary by H. M. STEPHENSON. 1s. 6d. [Senior.]
- Aeneid. Book X. With Notes and Vocabulary by S. G. OWEN. 1s. 6d. [Senior.]
- Sallust's Catiline. With Notes and Vocabulary by G. H. NALL. 1s. 6d. [Senior.]
- Catiline. C. MERIVALE. 2s. [Senior.]
- Bellum Catilinense. A. M. COOK. 2s. 6d. [Senior.]
- Horace's Odes. Book III. With Notes and Vocabulary by T. E. PAGE. 1s. 6d. [Senior.]
- Odes. Book III. T. E. PAGE. 2s. [Senior.]
- Odes. Book IV. With Notes and Vocabulary by T. E. PAGE. 1s. 6d. [Senior.]
- Odes. Book IV. T. E. PAGE. 2s. [Senior.]
- Xenophon's Anabasis. Book III. With Notes, Vocabulary, and Exercises by G. H. NALL. 1s. 6d. [Senior.]
- Anabasis. Book IV. With Notes and Vocabulary by E. D. STONE. 1s. 6d. [Senior.]
- Anabasis. Book II. With Notes and Vocabulary by A. S. WALPOLE. 1s. 6d. [Junior.]
- Anabasis. Books I.-IV. W. W. GOODWIN and J. W. WHITE. 3s. 6d. [Junior and Senior.]
- Euripides's Hecuba. With Notes and Vocabulary by J. BOND and A. S. WALPOLE. 1s. 6d. [Senior.]
- Thucydides. Book II. E. C. MARCHANT. 3s. 6d. [Senior.]
- Sophocles's Antigone. A. M. BAYFIELD. 2s. 6d. [Senior.]

*. COMPLETE LIST POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

MACMILLAN & CO., LTD., ST. MARTIN'S STREET, LONDON, W.C.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "THE EDITOR"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "THE ATHENÆUM" OFFICE, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C. Published Weekly by Messrs. HORACE MARSHALL & SON, 125, Fleet Street, London, E.C. and Printed by J. EDWARD FRANCIS, Athenæum Press, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C. Agents for Scotland, Messrs. WILLIAM GREEN & SONS and JOHN MENZIES & CO., Ltd. Edinburgh.—Saturday, June 27, 1914.

